

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 9 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 90
Humidity 86 73

August 9 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 84 66

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.57

2989 日九廿月六年卯乙

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

一拜禮 號九月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$34 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE FIGHT FOR KOVNO

GERMAN ATTACKING FORCE CAUGHT BY RUSSIAN HEAVY BATTERIES.

Russia Scornfully Rejects Enemy's Peace Overtures.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE COMPLETELY DISABLED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE KAISER MAKES PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA. REFUSED.

August 8, 4.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the *Bouras Gazette* has learned from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made a peace offer to Russia last week, through the King of Denmark. The answer sent by Russia was that there could be no question of peace pourparlers at present.

THE BATTLE ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

ENEMY AGAIN CIRCUMVENTED.

August 8, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the battle on the Carso plateau was still most stubborn yesterday but last night the Italians made considerable progress taking a large number of prisoners. A communique reports that the Austrian artillery fired an incendiary shell on the Montefalco dockyard causing a great fire and then attempted, by a curtain of shrapnel, to prevent the Italians extinguishing the fire, which, however, was soon controlled.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DISABLED.

August 8, 12.55 p.m.
A telegram from Athens says that a German submarine, completely disabled, was towed into the Golden Horn by a Turkish destroyer.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

OFFICER'S GALLANT DEED.

August 8, 12.55 p.m.
Details of the heroic death of a man called Smart are supplied by his comrades. He volunteered as a bomb-thrower at Festubert and advanced coolly, heedless of the shower of shrapnel and shrapnel, which shattered his right hand; he did not falter but kept on throwing with his left hand. An officer asked him to retire as he was wounded but he simply replied: "It is nothing, it does not make any difference to me," and continued to advance and bomb the enemy furiously till he fell dead. His comrades will always feel most proud of "Hardy." It is suspected that he was an ex-officer.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.
The Russian retreat was very slow and very orderly. The Germans made most desperate thrusts to cut off the Russian retreat and invariably met with a wall of steel which was also of wonderful elasticity. Here and there it becomes slightly dented but never breaks.

The Germans claim, in the Kovno region, only 500 prisoners which shows clearly how magnificent the Russians were fighting. The Germans approached the first line of the positions of the fortresses at Kovno on the west bank of the Neimen and started an animated attack whereupon they were caught by the Russian heavy batteries.

The bombardment of the enemy continues and the German losses here and at Ossowice must be tremendous, especially as their efforts were quite abortive.

The battle on the Narew is perhaps the most intense and bloodiest local battle of the war. The Russians are resisting marvellously; their gallantry against the heavy guns foiling the whole German plan of envelopment. A titanic duel is proceeding between the German siege troops and Novogorodsk. The Germans say that the situation in Warsaw itself is unchanged. "The Russians continue the bombardment of the town from P. 10."

Battles in the southern area are almost stationary. The storm centres are now Kovno and the Narew.

A German war correspondent describes the Germans as continually bombarding for two days before Warsaw. The artillery and the whole of the German army were concentrated in a small space where the fury of the gun fire was ever more intense, reaching the maximum on the second night. Besides the Bavarians there were Prussians, Wurtembergers, Wurttembergers, and Saxons; the first reaching the entanglements, where the Russians' inferior numbers, sustained a heroic defense which permitted the retreat to be carried out so splendidly. That the Russians went back very gradually is fully confirmed.

The Russians only left when Warsaw was an empty shell, the dismantling being most complete, even household utensils of any value being removed.

RUSSIA DESIRES VICTORY NOT PEACE.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the *Nova Vremya* referring to the rumours in Petrograd and Moscow of the German peace proposals to Russia, says that Russia does not desire peace, but victory. Moreover, Russia had signed an agreement with her Allies that she will not conclude a separate peace. Agreements are for her not "scraps of paper."

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

MORE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

August 9, 1.35 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there have been artillery actions in the Woivre and along the Western Front. Sissons was bombarded but there were only bomb fights in Argonne. The Germans in the Vosges again attacked Lingekopf but were repulsed.

GERMANY'S SEA POWER MUST BE SHATTERED.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.
The Marquis of Linlithgow, in a message to Leith, on the anniversary of the war, asks Britons to keep their eyes fixed on the German Navy. Any Peace terms which do not include the shattering of Germany's sea power must be rejected. Only thus can the lives of our children be made worth living.

MORE GERMAN BARBARITY.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.
A Japanese volunteer has arrived at Vilna with both ears cut off by the Germans.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 8.
French stock now stands at 69.
Yesterday in the Vosges a very fierce struggle prevailed all day but the situation remained unchanged. To-day we repulsed attacks delivered against our front in Arras and the Heights of the Meuse regions.

August 7.
Yesterday a very lively bombardment prevailed on the whole front. To-day a struggle with bombs &c., prevailed in Artois and Argonne regions.

[[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

August 8, 5.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique states: The Germans are attacking the fortresses of Kovno and Ossowice.

After an intense fight followed by a huge cloud of gas the Germans assaulted Ossowice at dawn of Friday morning and carried the works near Kovno, but the Russian fire and counter-attack dislodged them everywhere. Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Narew front. The enemy, after a series of sanguinary actions, made a little progress along the road to Ostrow on Friday.

Desperate enemy attacks on Thursday evening in the region of Serotak were repulsed.

Hard fighting continues between the Vistula and the Bug.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

August 7, 1.30 p.m.
The thoroughness of the evacuation of Warsaw is proved by the account of an American correspondent who left Warsaw on July 25. He says the Russian authorities on July 13 asked the British Consul how many tickets he wanted for the British colony. The newspapers of Warsaw announced on July 15 that the evacuation would begin on the 18th, but before then crowds were hurrying eastward. On the thousands of goods waggons, which had been accumulated, fully half the population were removed, in addition to hundreds of thousands of peasants who had arrived from the country after their homes had been burnt and their crops destroyed.

Practically the entire countryside was swept bare and every scrap of metal was removed, including telegraph, telephone wires, church bells and machinery from the factories after the buildings of the latter had been destroyed. All art and antiquarian treasures were sent to Moscow, including the heart of Chopin, which is one of the treasures of the Church of the Holy Cross; also the municipal and State archives and three millions sterling in cash.

Warsaw was empty by July 21, not even a wheeled vehicle or a horse being left. Tens of thousands of houses were destroyed and there was no public water supply as the pumps were removed.

The Russian left a Polish civic committee to administer the town till the entry of the Germans. Many of the prominent citizens had left, as they were reported to be on the German proscription lists. Thousands of Polish refugees proceeded to a zone in the interior, fearing excesses by the Austrians and Germans who accuse the Poles of treachery to the Central European cause. Poland is now a desert of blackened ruins and its plight is worse than that of Belgium. The sufferings of the refugees are so terrible that the Government at Petrograd has assigned to public bodies a grant of twenty-five million roubles on their behalf.

The only mention of booty in the German papers hitherto is the presence of large stocks of flour at Ivangorod. German correspondents, telegraphing from a point eight miles from Warsaw, say the view of the city at dawn on Thursday was awesome, it being encircled in flames and giant columns of smoke. This is attributed to the burning of bridges and munition stores by the Russians, whose aviators bombed the advancing Germans day and night throughout the week.

The Germans do not conceal their admiration for the valour of the Russians. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in the presence of his staff, said to a captured Russian colonel: "I admire immensely your troops who have fought with honour and courage. Neither our numerical superiority nor our numerous batteries dismayed these brave soldiers, who fell gloriously to the last man."

The comments of the German experts are not too enthusiastic. For instance Major Moralt asks why the chief end of all strategy, the destruction of the enemy's fighting power, is given up for Warsaw? Other papers manifest conflicting views as to future operations: some saying that Warsaw and Ivangorod constitute a new base for the continuance of the march eastward on a broad front, others that it will make possible the formation of new defensive lines and the freeing of troops, probably a million in number, for action in the west.

Russian correspondents anticipate that the German offensive eastward is not yet finished as the enemy forces are pushing towards Kovno with the object of getting behind the Brest-Litovsk line, while other movements in the north, namely, in the Lomza sector, are threatening to cut the Petrograd line and the Baltic provinces, which the Germans are apparently aiming not so much at Riga, which the Russians are evacuating, but at crossing the Dvina river higher up.

Among the treasures sent to Moscow from the Baltic provinces was a statue of Bismarck, weighing nine hundred pounds, which was taken by the Russians from the Kaiser's East Prussian estate.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Russians are now preparing to evacuate Kovno and the Governor has already sent his offices to Novo Alexandrovsk, which is one hundred miles north-east.

POLES INDISSOLUBLY UNITED TO RUSSIA.

August 8, 11.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says the Polish leaders recognise that everything commensurate with military prudence was done to save Warsaw and that by remaining longer the armies would have been impeded.

M. Chebeko, a Polish member of the Council of the Empire, speaking with emotion at a meeting of the Council, said that amidst their misfortune the Poles remembered that a long series of historic facts welded them into a people who were indissolubly united to the Russians, with whom they would struggle to the last breath.

Experts anticipate that the fortress of Novogorodsk will be defended to the last. There is an exodus of ten thousand daily from Riga.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Paris communique says that there are artillery at Woivre and the western front.

A Japanese Volunteer arrived at Vilna with both ears cut off by the Germans.

The Russians have dislodged the enemy from the region between the rivers Dwina and the Ekaup.

On Saturday the Italians made considerable progress taking a large number of prisoners.

The battle on the Narew front is perhaps the most intense and bloodiest of any local battle of the war.

The Austrian artillery dropped an incendiary shell on the Montefalco dockyard causing a great fire. The fire was soon controlled.

The German losses at Kovno and at Ossowice must have been tremendous especially as their efforts were quite abortive.

The Marquis of Linlithgow in a message to Leith on the anniversary of the war asks Britons to keep their eyes on the German Navy.

The Russian retreat was very slow and orderly. The Germans made the most desperate thrusts to cut off the retreat and invariably met with a wall of steel.

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Russia says that she does not desire peace, but victory. Moreover Russia has signed an agreement with her Allies that she will not conclude a separate peace. Agreements for her are not "scraps of paper."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

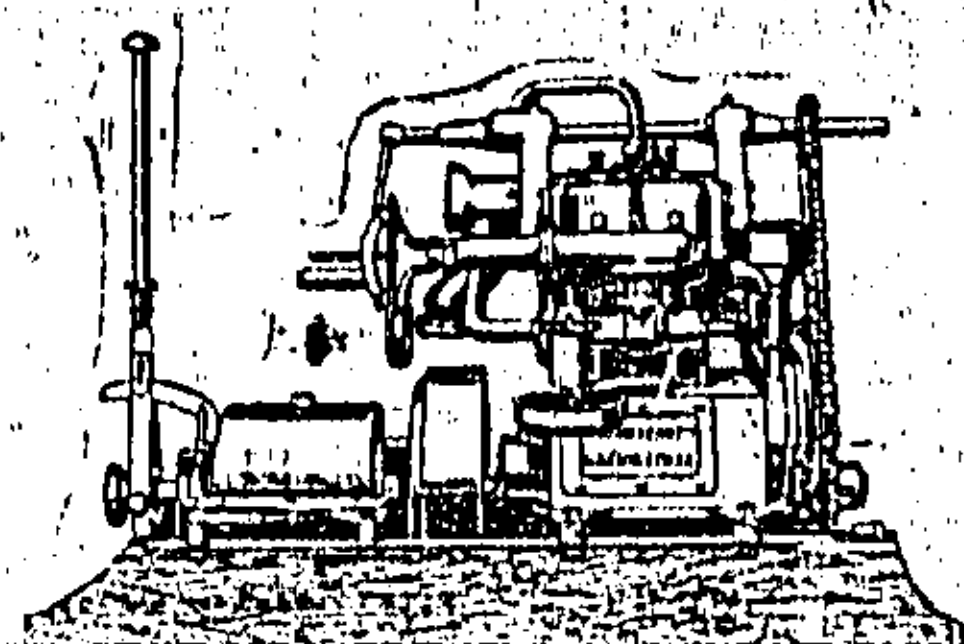
TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 11.

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ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
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Chinese language are requested to
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Inspection cordially invited: full particulars may be obtained either
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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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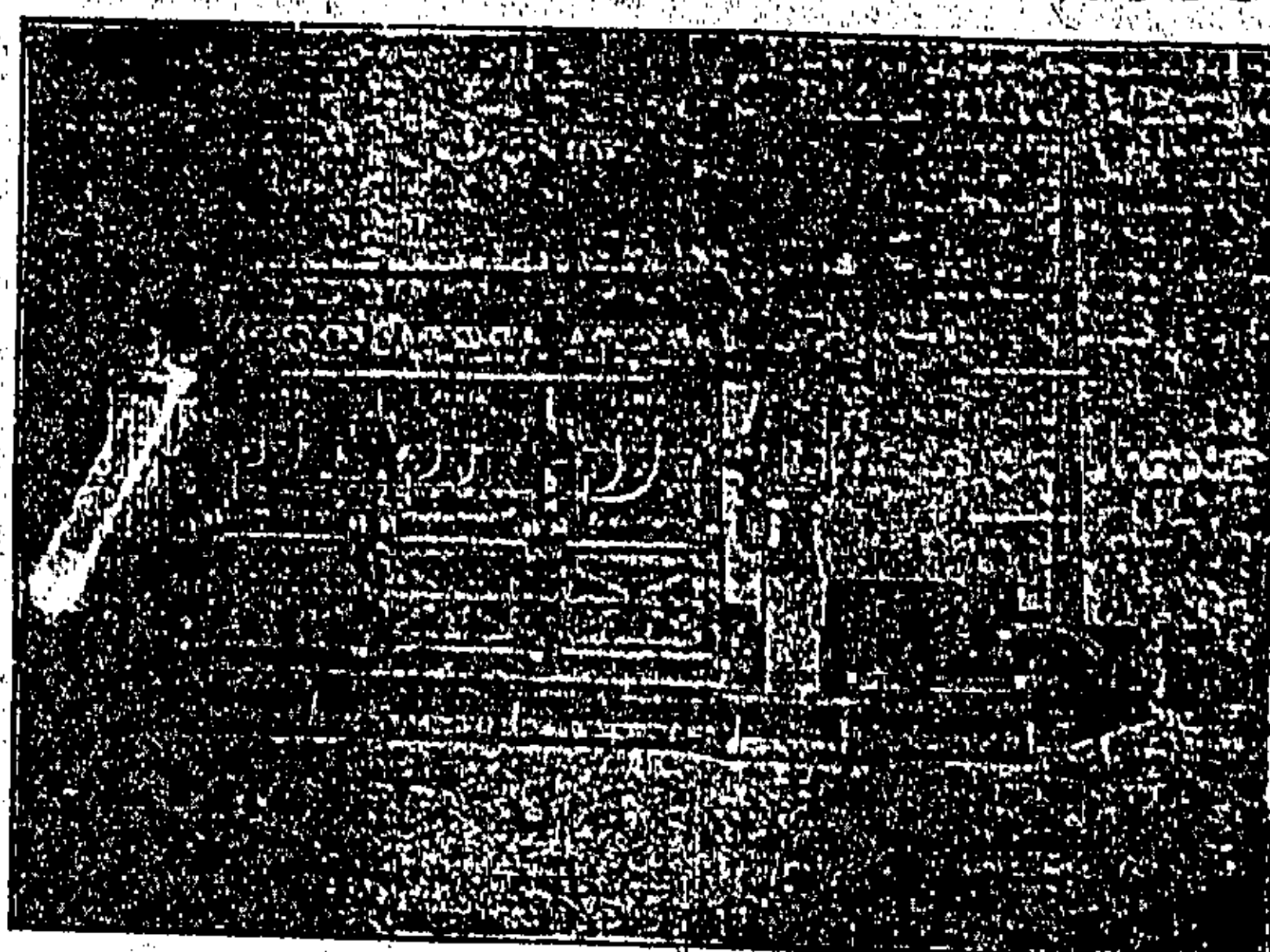
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Italy and the Dardanelles.
It is an open secret that for
some time past Italy has been
massing troops—artillery, infan-
try and cavalry—on the island
of Rhodes. Is this not signifi-
cant? The "wait and see"
policy of Greece leaves the way
open for Italy, and the Greek
islands in the Aegean not being
available, why should not the
future base of operations against
Turkey be the Aegean islands
now occupied by Italy? It
certainly appears as if some-
thing important is on the wind.
From the naval point of view
alone the release of the more mo-
dern British vessels at the Dar-
danelles for service in the Adriatic
would greatly increase the balance
of Allied power there, while their
substitution by old type and slow
Italian vessels would not materi-
ally weaken the naval position at
the Dardanelles. Twenty to thirty
thousand Italian troops would also
enable the Allies the more speedily
to dispose of the obstacles which
have hitherto obstructed their
progress on the Gallipoli
peninsula.

Daily Press.

War and Thrift.

The advice issued by the British
Government for the practice of
thrift raises some vexed questions
as to how far the thrift is to be
carried; whether, as some of the
papers contend, it means the
abandonment of all luxuries by
all classes, or whether it will not
give better results if practised
less thoroughly. Many years ago,
after the war with Russia, an
Imperial Rescript was issued in
Japan, commanding the observance
of the utmost thrift and econ-
omy. The document, popularly
known as the Boshin Edict,
has from time to time met with
severe criticism, on the ground
that it increased the dullness of
trade following on the war and
thus resulted in doing more
harm than good. Whether the
Edict was intended to be applied
in such a whole-sale manner as it
was, is an open question. It may
be that it was merely intended as
a warning against waste, and a
nation so wasteful of supplies and
material as the Japanese would
certainly benefit by some such in-
struction. However, this may be,
it was taken by the Japanese
people to mean enforced abstin-
ence from all luxuries and even
semi-luxuries, with the result that
the producers of these and all
dependent upon them suffered so
severely that the depression in
trade was increased without the
wealth of the country being
materially increased. It would
be well, therefore, for us to pon-
der over the example in Japan
before committing ourselves to a
regime of all-round economy.

China Mail.

A Need for Discrimination.
A well placed lead bullet is
just as effective on the battlefield
while the silver bullets fall each
week in the manufacturing dis-
tricts at home and across the
Atlantic, and produce motor
transport-lorries, machine-tools,
guns, and shells. Each item is
sent to the place where it will be
most useful; it is only in the case
of men that we exercise no dis-
crimination, and leave it to their
selection as to what they shall do.
Possibly we shall win through
without conscription, but there
certainly ought to be firm guid-
ance brought to bear on all
willing recruits to decide in what
capacity they shall serve, and this
control should not only be
regulated by the needs of the
moment, but should also take
account of the future. Many of
our needs can be met by trans-
ferring our liabilities to posterity,
but knowledge, skill, and
enthusiasm cannot be gained in
that way. These we must supply
ourselves, and it is an ill-judged
proceeding to be unnecessarily
prodigal of them at the present
time. In this respect we owe it
to posterity to conserve our youth
as far as possible, so that when
the present generation passes
away, fitting successors may be
available to take their places and
to carry on the traditions of our
great country.

For a good, solid meal, see
Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with
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ALEXANDRA CAFE



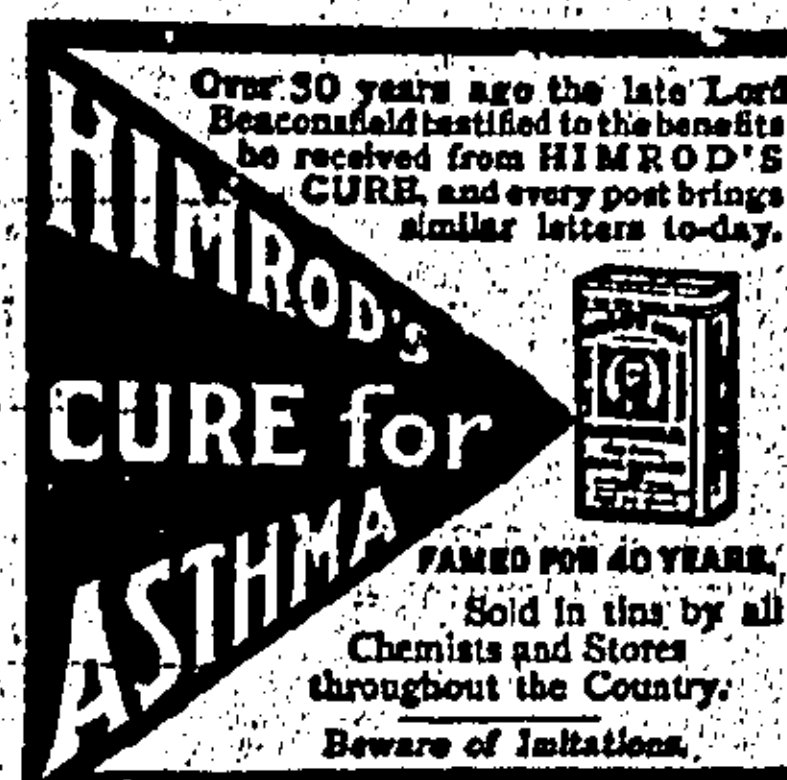
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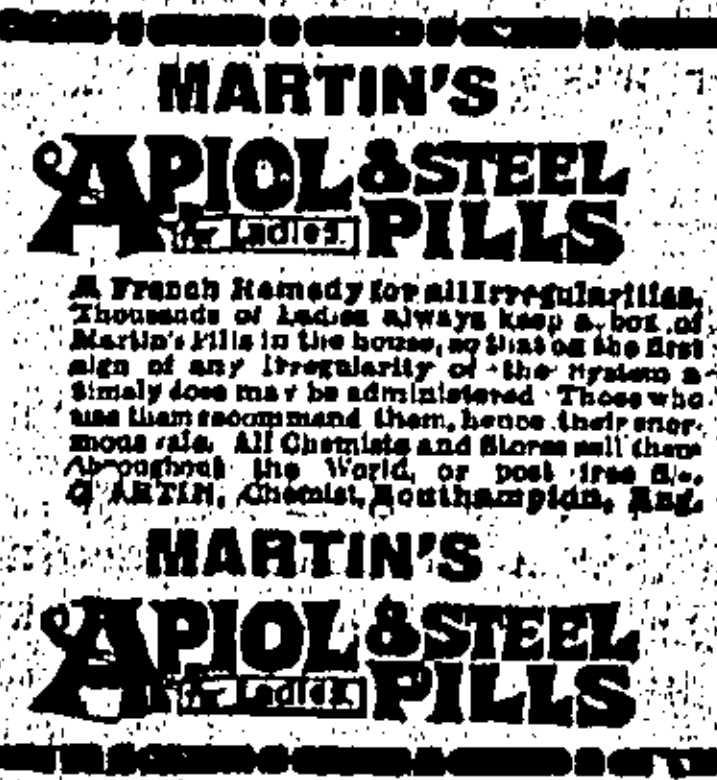
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GENERAL NEWS.

Charles Lever, once a British Consul.

How many Irishmen know that Charles Lever was once British Consul at Trieste? That was from 1867 to 1872. His best novels were written forty years earlier. He had an extraordinary career; when quite young he lived with a Red Indian tribe, using their dress and following their habits. He was at a German University, practised in Brussels, lived at Florence, and travelled all over the Continent.

Professor E. W. Brown.

Professor E. W. Brown, whose mathematical investigations and improved tables of the moon's movements have earned him the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Great Britain, has occupied the Chair of Mathematics at Yale University for the last eight years, and for some years previously he was on the professorial staff of Haverford University says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is one of the greatest living mathematicians, and has a reputation second to none in the United States for his investigations into the still unsolved problems of gravitational astronomy. In 1906 he was awarded the coveted Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society.

The Gargoyles of Notre Dame.

The gargoyles of Notre Dame, which have furnished a French artist with suggestions for war cartoons, are commonly associated with the medieval spirit and the queer obsessions of Old Paris. As a matter of fact, most of them were executed under the direction of Viollet le Duc when the cathedral was restored, i.e. earlier than the middle of last century. Mr. Henry Adams, who is an authority on architectural subjects, declares that most of the gargoyles carved for Notre Dame at the time of this restoration were done by an Englishman named Framp-ton, "though I believe this fact is now remembered by very few."

The 60th Rifles.

The 60th Rifles, for which Sir Herbert Raphael is recruiting a new service battalion, is one of the few regiments of the Line which are still often known by their old numbers instead of by the new designation of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, as the four first battalions of the old 60th are called. These are all Regulars, but there are also two allied Canadian regiments, the 80th Rifles of Canada and the Halifax Rifles, two special reserve battalions, and ten service battalions. The records of the 60th go back to Louisbourg and Quebec, but it was its splendid services in the Peninsula which won it undying fame.

The "Master."

Every sportsman will have learnt with regret of the death of Mr. John Corlett, known for some forty years as "Master" of the *Sporting Times*. Starting his career with a firm of wholesale grocers, Mr. Corlett found the dual attractions of journalism and the turf irresistible, and was in 1887 offered a responsible position on the staff of the *Sporting Times*. Seven years later he acquired the *Sporting Times*, and remained both proprietor and editor of the famous "Pink 'Un" until he sold it about three years ago, when the members of his staff founded *Town Topics*. Mr. Corlett was the son of Sergeant Major Corlett, 9th Dragoon Guards, and one of his own sons, Major Corlett, of the Indian Army, is at present home, wounded from the front. Another son fell in the Boer War.

Lusitania Fund.

The Relief Committee of the Lusitania Fund met on June 23, at the Mansion House. It was stated that the combined funds amounted to about £20,000, whereas for the Titanic sufferers £418,000 was raised, and for the Empress of Ireland sufferers £27,000. Mr. Stewart, the Public Trustee, said that to raise 42 families of passengers and 57 survivors were applying for relief. He believed other claims were coming. If these were dealt with on the same scale as in the previous funds between £30,000 and £40,000 would be required. It was resolved that the Titanic Committee should be invited to administer the fund in conjunction with the Public Trustee, investigate the claims, and ascertain how much money was wanted.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, June 25, 1915.

America's Golf Champion.

The American open championship lost some of its interest for British golfers when Vardon, R. V. Duncan and Mayo abandoned their tour on the sinking of the Lusitania; but the victory of Jerome Travers, the four times national amateur champion, brought one's thoughts racing back to the event. For Travers came to England last summer on a wonderful wave of popularity, boomed as no golfer ever was before, and one's ideas are a little confused in trying to reconcile his latest triumph with his distressing experience in our own amateur championship at Sandwich. He came to England supremely confident of his chances, and he failed, in a way that was pathetic, in his first match. His opponent was C. A. Palmer, a veteran over 50 years of age; but showing none of the excellence of a champion and many alarming faults Travers put an inglorious figure. At home he is known as the "nervous golfer," but on this occasion his mental control gave way, and when he retired defeated and disconsolate from what was always an unhappy task he vowed he would never play golf again in England. As in the case of Francis Ouimet, it is certain that we did not see the real Travers, for whilst making allowance for the comparative ease of American courses, his performance, judged on figures, was a fine one. Had the English professionals been in the field one would have expected them to bring the title back with them, but they would have had to show their best form to beat Travers who played four rounds of an average of 74 strokes a round. That represents golf worthy of a champion. Since his collapse in England and his defeat in the American Amateur championship last autumn by Ouimet Travers has been under a cloud at home. Before the championship began, excuses were made in anticipation of his failure. He had recently become engaged to be married to Miss T. May, herself an excellent golfer—and this it was said would prove his undoing, a reason as quaint as it was surely absurd. The truth, however, is that Ouimet was the hero amongst the amateurs. Travers has a remarkable record. He began playing at the age of ten on private links, constructed on his father's estate. When 17 he won the American inter-scholastic championship, and he had been amateur champion for two consecutive years when he was 21. Now he is 28, and has four Amateur titles and one Open to his credit. One interesting phase of American golf is the way in which the amateurs are advancing. The possibility of one gaining the chief honours was never thought of a few years ago. Now Travers with only an interval of one season has followed Ouimet in leading the field. For this competition an important change was made in the conditions governing the prize. When Ouimet won he received 300 dollars worth of plate and a

ring, but Travers' award was only a medal of the value of 25 dollars. All the prize money was shared by the professionals. That is the system which obtains in England.

Varsity Sport.

There was a good deal of enthusiasm at the October Term debate of the Cambridge Union Society when it was unanimously decided to carry on "Sport as usual" and despite the call of the Officers Training Corps the prospects seemed fairly favourable, but ever since there has been an appreciable falling off in initiative until to-day. All things sporting with any competitive spirit are almost dead. The conditions at Cambridge have been better than at Oxford where practices in rowing and football and later cricket was reduced to a minimum, and whilst the great drop in the number of undergraduates has helped to bring about this state of affairs, lack of incentive and inclination has been a greater factor in the decline of Varsity Sport. During the Summer Term, which has just ended there were just over 1,000 undergraduates at Cambridge and nearly an equal number at Oxford, but matters have been worse than before. The usual arrangements were made for cricket practice at Fenners but the nets were seldom occupied whilst the coaches, ready to give inspiring advice to Freshmen and other carmen, were left to lounge on the river side without a job. The sequel was shown in a race for scratch fours last week. One need say nothing more than that No. 3 of the St. Catharine's boat caught a couple of crabs without preventing his crew winning. Five crews representing Pembroke took part in other races which were rowed abreast over the latter course facing the boat-houses. In one of the boats was Second Lieut. C. A. S. Morris of the 3rd Berkshire who was wounded in the right knee on May 15th. Morris jumped into fame as a oarsman last year when he stroked Pembroke to second place, bumping First Trinity and Third Trinity and afterwards leading his college to victory in the Ladies' Plate at Henley. On this occasion he acted as coxswain, but his wound has healed sufficiently for him to take light exercise in a pair. Truly Varsity Sport has come to a lame end. There is no Henley, Bialley, Hurlingham or Lords to provide the usual busy and exciting wind-up. "How are we going to spend the vacation?" asked one Cambridge patriot unfitted for national service. "Well, I shall go in for haymaking if nothing better turns up," replied another fretting for the opportunity to "do his bit."

A Cricket Conundrum.

A curious inspiring incident involving a point of law has occurred in a Lancashire League match. Of the last ball of the last over of the game the last batsman was caught, but the umpire decided that the result was a draw. He backed his decision by the statement that "time" was up before the last ball was delivered. Possibly the rules of the League make special provision for the calling of "time" but even in that case the umpire was wrong, for no local rule can override the laws of the game.

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These set forth quite clearly that when an over is commenced it must be completed unless a wicket fall. If a wicket fall and there is not two minutes left for a batsman to come in, the match is at an end; further, should there not be sufficient time, in the opinion of the umpire, to complete an over he has the right to refuse to allow it to be started, but having been commenced it must be completed unless in the meantime the game comes to an end through the fall of a wicket. It would be a new terror to both bowler and batsman if they had to regulate their performances to an umpire's watch. It can scarcely be described as a "knotty point," for there is no loophole for doubt in the rules, but cricketers in Lancashire where the League is creating perhaps more interest than in normal times are discussing it freely. The umpire, however, has few supporters, and when the matter comes to be officially decided victory is sure to be awarded to the team which by law—and commonsense—achieved it.

WINNING BACK HIS SPURS.

Grand Duke Michael to be Reinstated.

Paris, June 29.—The *France de Demain* states that after the war the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of the Czar, will return to favour at the Petrograd Court, from which he was banished when he contracted a morganatic marriage instead of marrying a princess of royal blood who had been chosen for him.

When the war started he returned to Russia to offer his sword to his country, and the Czar made him a General. During the campaign he has revealed himself as a remarkable tactician and a great soldier. It was his army he commanded that held

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Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.
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WANTED.—A competent young lady desires to give lessons in English to Chinese and foreign ladies or children. Apply to—"P." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED at once two or three young ladies as bar maids, long engagement, good salary, with contract, for particulars. Apply to "C. W." Cousins, Astor House Hotel.

A lady returning to England in September desires the services of someone as children's nurse during the voyage in return for a passage (first class if necessary). Apply to—"C. A." c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chungking Hotel, Batavia.
Kang Chor c/o Electric Light, Macao.
Khanmohomud Oil Company, Pagoda, Penang.

Nolasco, Macao.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinguan, Amoy.
Fooktailin, Amoy.
Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.
Jieyungting, 87 West of Kannodo, Shanghai.
Lorchongwoo Yonchonglon Seefongkai, Shanghai.
Ngiankee Bonham Strand West, Swatow.

Shincheunganr, Hankow.
Son, Chinkiang.
Tsiatun Tuckfoodoh, Shanghai.
Wongparlin Minglee Hotel, Shanghai.

Wongsingtsze c/o Haiyuetai 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.
Liuyuehu c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Julkhenglee Taitting Hotel, Swatow.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

Lomna against furious Austro-German attacks, and it was through its well-arranged counter-attacks that the Russians were able to take the offensive in the first Carpathians campaign. After the war the Grand Duke will be reinstated in all his dignities, and his wife, the Countess de Brassyov, will live in the Petrograd Court.

(To be Continued.)

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



WE COULD MAKE THEM CHEAPER—BUT WE WON'T.
WE WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER—BUT WE CAN'T.
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IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE HEAT

Wear AERTEX Cellular
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"Aertex" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

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THE WHITE GLOVE, Wm. Le Queux	1.75	SCHWITZ THE SPY, Alfred Leete	20
THE WIFE WHO FOUND OUT, Gerlie Westworth-James	1.75	THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN ITS ETHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS, A Series of Lectures	2.75
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SISTER SUS, Arthur Appleby	30	WAR UP TO DATE, A VADE-MECUM OF MODERN METHODS, Pearce	30
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS	30	THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES, Joseph McCabe	40
THE MODERN MOTOR CYCLE	30	LE REGIME DES CAPITULATIONS & L'AREPPELLE EN CHINE, Paul N. Tchou	6.00
THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Basil Lubbock	4.00	TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Torsh Marsh	2.75
THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA 1843-1869, A. H. Clark	6.00	IN AND AROUND LONDON, Foots	2.75
THE HEART OF JAINISM, Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson	6.00	ROMANCE OF REALITY, Engineer-ing Knox	2.75
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General Opinion absolutely unsurpassed

A LINE THAT NEVER FAILS

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

THE SINGAPORE BILL.

It would seem from our Singapore correspondent's wire on Saturday that compulsory service is well on the road to becoming an accomplished fact, as far as the Straits is concerned; and we should hear without inordinate surprise that a like movement was incubating in Hongkong. As we have tried to point out on previous occasions, the Britisher's attitude towards compulsory service is a question of names rather than of things. From what we know of this Colony, the question "Are you in favour of conscription?" would meet with an emphatic negative from nine-tenths of the white men here. At the same time, "Do you believe that every Britisher here should be obliged to have a reasonable knowledge of military matters, and should thoroughly understand the use of the rifle?" would, we think, meet with just as ready an affirmative. It is, then, the manner and not the matter that is capable of raising comment, here or at the Straits, if men are called upon to face a compulsory training Ordinance.

It has always been an unwritten law that the men who made, or who ultimately settled in, any British Colony should be prepared to defend their lives or property, either against marauders from without or against an indigenous populace that was slow to understand the right of strangers from Britain to make themselves at home in the country which it had formerly regarded as its own. British rule was established in Africa and Canada (and largely in Australia and New Zealand, to say nothing of India) more by the silent, non-aggressive, defence-not-defiance attitude of the civilian than by military force. The native came to realise that, if the white man was in his country, it was not for purposes of bullying and robbery but on a live-and-let-live principle. "Let us make things easy for each other." The Britisher made no attempt to disguise the fact that he was benefiting by his stay among the natives; but it was equally clear that the natives themselves were also going to benefit from the native—in most respects. So the two usually contrived to maintain a good understanding, and to live side by side to their mutual betterment. But with uncivilised or partially civilised races it was desirable that at least a tiny element of the respect that is founded upon fear should enter into the understanding that existed. Such people were, to a great extent, to be regarded in somewhat the same light as schoolboys who might yield to the temptation to take advantage of familiarity. It is not necessary that the schoolmaster should be continually brandishing his stick in order to maintain respect; but the knowledge that he has a stick locked away in his study, ready for use in aggravated cases of insubordination, is a very healthy deterrent to would-be troublesome boys. Should it be known that he has no stick, sooner or later there will be a chance of his having more or less serious trouble to face. The analogy is rough, but it may serve. Any sensible man, here or in Singapore, knows that government is going to be an easier matter when it is recognised that the authorities have a useful reserve of force behind them, and that the existence of such a force is going to be far less uncomplimentary to the native than the display implied by the presence of a large number of regular troops.

Doubtless most of us would rather that any order concerning the training and arming of European civilians came direct from Home than that it should emanate from purely local authority—until that local authority is made elective and representative. But this is not a time for discussing popular objections to Legislative Councils in Crown Colonies. The main point is that, more now than ever, every Britisher worth the name should be anxious to contribute his mite towards helping the Empire. There are scores of reasons why many of us out here cannot go Home and enlist; but there is no conceivable reason why every moderately healthy man, here or at the Straits, should not be ready and willing to do such work as will set free for war service the men who otherwise could and would go to the front. If we dislike the word "compulsory" it is largely because we object to the insinuation that any Britisher can be so pally and selfish as to deny his services at a time when he might be of some little use, and when Asiatics and Eurasians are giving their services. We believe that, almost without exception, the men who are not enrolled in one or other of the voluntary corps here are deterred solely by physical weakness, and we may take it that the same holds good of Singapore; and even for these exceptions it should be possible to start an invalids' corps, so that they might be taught to do something useful. Should Hongkong ever be forced to face such a Bill as Singapore is discussing, we do not deny that we would like to see certain modifications introduced. It is well that every white man in the Colony should be asked to give proof of his having served in the army, navy, armed police or some recognised volunteer body. If he can do this, it should be sufficient for him to agree to put in half a dozen drills a year; if he cannot produce such proof, there is nothing unreasonable in asking him to place himself under instruction in musketry etc. until such a time as he has satisfied the Government that he could be of real use if called upon, at a moment's notice, to assist in the defence of the Colony. But we doubt if our readers are yet convinced of the need for anything more stringent than this rough outline.

Heligoland.

Twenty five years ago to-day Great Britain handed over to Germany the little North Sea island of Heligoland—presumably on the good old Devonshire principle "It's no good to me, so you can have it if you like." Certainly it was of little enough use to the Empire, but, if our rulers had been able to foresee the present war, they would almost as soon have thought of parting with Dover. Eighty three years before, it had cost us a fair amount in British blood to take and, at the time of the cessation, in 1890, people at Home were by no means all of one mind over the notion of giving it away. But there is no use in wasting lamentations over spilt milk. One can only hope and believe that the end of the war will see Germany, without not only Heligoland but any sea-board at all. If the Allies can agree on this point, as doubtless they will when a settlement comes to be made, whatever else Germany may be allowed to keep, she will at least be deprived of her coastline and thus of the power to maintain a navy whose sole aim and object seems to be the bombarding of undefended towns and villages and the torpedoing of harmless merchant craft. Why not give Heligoland to the Belgians as a health resort—or else convert it into an asylum for the Kaiser, since the French will never hear of a place so full of sacred memories for them as St. Helena being polluted with his presence when settling time comes.

Interviews.

We stated on Saturday that His Holiness the Pope is so annoyed at having been misrepresented by interviewers that he will see no more newspaper men. This is a resolution to which, unfortunately, scores of public men in all countries have been forced, at one time or another. Though no journalist who takes his business at all seriously could dare to offer the smallest atom of defence for men capable of twisting what is said to them till it means something else, we still think that many will feel that it is not fair to judge the whole profession by a few dishonest or careless persons. The primary object of the newspaper interview is that of giving a man an opportunity of telling to the public certain interesting matter which he has not time or inclination to put into article form himself. If he is misreported unintentionally, it is usually a sign that the interviewer does not know his pidgin, or is careless or inattentive; if intentionally, the offender ought to be in gaol. But there is a certain class of man who will speak perhaps a little too freely, forgetting that his words are going into print, and who afterwards regrets his rashness. Here, again, an honest paper that knows its business will submit to the speaker a proof of the interview before publication, to give him a final opportunity of adding or deleting. It is matter for gratification that it is a very great rarity to see an interview disputed in any reputable British paper.

German Socialists and the War.

Another interesting item in our issue of Saturday was a belated telegram from Frankfurt stating that a German Socialist leader, Herr Quast, has published a peace appeal which, so he claims, has been sanctioned by the German Chancellor. This is not the first time that our enemy has condescended to seek to make cat's paws of the Socialist party. Every hint at peace from the higher authorities, from the commencement of the war to this very morning, has been emphatically "turned down" by those to whom overtures were made, that Germany now seems willing to let even the Socialists have a try. Much good may it do them. Unfortunately for the enemy's plans in this direction, Socialists in Britain were a negligible body even before the war, and to-day nine-tenths of them have thrown in their lot with the Government. Therefore any appeals to them from their German admirers are liable to fall a little flat.

DAY BY DAY.

SILENCE IS THE PERFECTEST HERALD OF JOY. I WERE BUT LITTLE HAPPY IF I COULD SAY HOW MUCH.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 471 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 354 published.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Due per s.s. Amazon to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Eastern.
Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Close per s.s. Awa Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong Banks. — \$830, buyers.
Canton Insurances. — \$377, buyers.
Star Ferries. — \$36, buyers.
Docks. — \$75, buyers.
Indo-Chinas. — \$140, buyers.
Shell Transports. — \$88, nom.
Hongkong Lands. — \$110, sellers.
China Providents. — \$870, buyers.
Hongkong Ropes. — \$28, buyers.
Hongkong Tramways. — \$520, buyers.

Electric. — \$45, sales.
China Sugars. — \$132, sales.
Luzons. — \$46, buyers.
Ewos. — \$14, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons. — \$7.40, buyers.
Green Islands. — \$8, sales.
Steam Laundry. — \$3, buyers x div.
Watsons. — \$6, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 25th anniversary of the cession of Heligoland to the Germans by Great Britain.

Tobacco for the Troops.
We gratefully acknowledge in connection with the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund the sum of \$8 from "A bet."

Bijou Theatre.
An excellent new programme was begun on Saturday night at the Bijou Theatre, containing some fine comics and a very elaborate film drama in four parts: "The Veiled Danseuse."

Settlement Hoped For.
The case between Tong Shan, No. 2, Breary Terrace and Fong Pin Shan and Fung Yee Chi, merchants of Bonham Strand, in which the plaintiff claims the delivery up of certain mortgages and the possession of certain premises, and which has been before the court intermittently since June 28, was to have been on again before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies K.C. to-day. The case did not come on and we learn that it has been adjourned until to-morrow in the hope of a settlement being arrived at.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the U.S. Consulate from the Manila observatory at 4.45 p.m. Aug. 7, 1915. Typhoon east of southern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.
12.30 p.m. Aug. 8, 1915. Typhoon north of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, north-west or north-north-west.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	" 238
" 3	...	" 214
" 4	...	" 243
" 5	...	" 211
" 6	...	" 221
" 7	...	" 235
" 8	...	" 220
Total to 8th inst.		1,833
Daily average		229.13

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BALKAN POSITION.

Germany's Hollow Triumph.

Germany is, as we used to say at school, "sold again" over her possession of Warsaw—not only materially but morally as well; and it appears that she will not now even have the pleasure of stealing or destroying art treasures: an occupation which would have consoled her highly cultivated troops to some small extent. Russia's magnificently planned arrangements for the withdrawal from the city will constitute a page of history all to themselves; apparently not a single contingency was lost sight of, everything was done coolly and in order and "practically the entire countryside was swept bare." Germany's position then is this: that she has spent as much money in getting possession of this one city as would have bought it lock stock and barrel, three times over, and has sacrificed more of her own men than would have sufficed to make a large standing army even for a country the size of Germany. On the whole, then, we shall be extremely grateful to anyone who can explain to us exactly where the enemy's huge victory comes in.

What is the Position Now?

One of to-day's wires says that the *Bourse Casselle* learns from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made an offer of peace to Russia last week. Is there much in that to get excited over? Is it the first time that the Kaiser has indulged in this sort of paltriness—and been turned down for his pains? It is of a piece with his magnificent plans for the Poles, who are a little too old to be caught with any chaff that he may have on hand. If the Poles have never loved the Russians, it is a comfortable certainty that they hate both Austrians and Germans a very great deal more, and with good reason. But they, like Russia, have given the Kaiser an answer that cannot well be mistaken. One of the most outstanding facts in connection with the whole situation is the comparative silence and refraining from undue boasting on the part of Germany. Wild excitement in Berlin cannot be said, under the circumstances, to count for much. It is rather the tone of the German communications that we have to regard; and, if we are to judge from these, the enemy would seem to be none too well-pleased with himself.

News from the South and the Near East.

What little we hear from the Italian front is good, and shows that the enemy's position there is no more hopeful than it was before. Indeed we should be hard put to find a better example of the type of fighting described as "wearing out." What the position comes to is practically this: that the Italians have made themselves comfortable in Austrian territory, are losing comparatively few men and are refusing to give back an inch of ground, no matter what forces the enemy chooses to bring against them. They are, in fact, doing exactly what Germany has been hoping to do with Russia—and has not succeeded in doing. In the Near East, as nothing particular seems to be doing in Gallipoli or the Straits, interest naturally hangs round the discussions between Germany and the Balkan countries. How long is it going to be before Roumanian "comes in"? Her future dealings and those of Servia and Bulgaria, to say nothing of Turkey and Greece, seem to depend entirely on the swing of local politics and the arranging of ancient grudges and grievances which are far too abstruse for the British mind to grasp. What ever the near future may have in store for the combatants, it is very clear that Germany will achieve nothing with Roumania by doing what she is most handy at: bawling threats.

PRESENTATION.

Social Evening at the Engineers' Institute.

There was a good attendance at a social evening held in the Institute of Engineers on Saturday, when advantage was taken of the occasion to present Mr. Chapman, the Secretary, with a very useful travelling case. Mr. Chapman, who was very popular in his office, is leaving for Home.

The presentation was made by Mr. Frost, and the evening was spent in music and song.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

The Tai Shan and the On Lee Damaged.

It appears that as the excursionists were returning from Macao yesterday evening they received somewhat of a shock just as they were about to land in Hongkong.

The s.s. Tai Shan, and the s.s. On Lee were both well filled with passengers, and as the ships passed Green Island, they collided, the Tai Shan being damaged on the side and the On Lee on the bow. The accident occurred about 6.30 just when the passengers were getting ready for landing. Fortunately no one was hurt.

GARMENTS FOR THE FRONT.

An Acknowledgment.

The following letter has been received by Lady May, acknowledging trunks of clothing sent by the women of S'atow, Amoy and Foochow, to Mrs. Townsend for the Belgian Refugees:—
Milton House
8 and 9 Oldwell Street,
London, E.C.

June 17, 1915.
Dear Madam; The trunks of clothing which you sent to the Belgian Consulate at 37, Bedford Square have been forwarded to me. They have been unpacked and I have much pleasure in saying that the garments are all of a most useful description, and are quite suitable for the Belgian Refugees. It is indeed very gratifying to receive such a very generous contribution and I shall be glad if you will be so kind as to convey my sincere thanks to any who may have contributed to it.

I shall see that the clothing is forwarded at once to the proper quarters in order that some poor souls may immediately have the benefit of such useful garments. With best thanks for your kind assistance.
I am, dear Madam,
Yours very truly,
J. NAVAUX.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F.O. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) State.

Guards.
(Central Police Station) 9.45 p.m. Tuesday, August 10th: British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 10 men, Indian 4 men, O.C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Evans.

Wednesday, August 11th: British 1 Sergeant and 4 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 14 men, Indian 3 men, O.C. Guard, Sergeant-Major Royle.

Thursday, August 12th: British 1 Sergeant and 7 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 14 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeant and 13 men, O.C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 13th: British 1 Sergeant and 6 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 8 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 14 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 7 men, O.C. Guard, Crown-Sergeant Watt.

Parades.
Monday, August 9th and Thursday, August 12th—N. O. Officers Parade under the D.S.P. at the Central Police Station, 6 p.m. in motif.

Wednesday, August 11th—Recruits of Portuguese and British Company under Crown Sergeant O.M.S. Alves, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 10th and Friday, August 13th—Nos 3 and 4 Patrols and Recruits of Chinese Company.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Says a contemporary: "The Blue Funnel liner *Titan* has had to decline to carry two huge guns which the United States Government wish to be transported to Manila." We understand that they were, as usual, the biggest in the world and that there was a consequent danger that they might rock the boat.

To a correspondent.—If you must know, the reason why we printed in large type the fact that last Wednesday was the anniversary of the outbreak of war, was that everyone except the church people seemed to have forgotten the fact.

Reuter says that, when the evacuation of Warsaw was announced in Berlin, newspaper extras were thrown into the streets. Which shows the value of the German Press. Things have come to a bad pass when it is a question of cumbaw extras; we never have any difficulty in getting ten cents for ours.

Somebody on the *Kobe Herald* must have a quite erroneous idea as to the better class of journalism in Shanghai, for he writes of the *N. O. Daisy News*. We never remember our Northern contemporary's being especially guilty of anything in the flowery line.

We know now what the blow was which the Kaiser was meditating, which was to make all Europe tremble. It was the cutting off the ears of an unlucky Japanese prisoner. It hasn't made Europe tremble, and it hasn't even astonished Europe. If that wretched little Hohenzollern mania really wants to astonish the world he will try behaving like a rational being for five minutes,—and then we take it, it is Germany that will be the most surprised of all.

From a *Telegraph* advertisement:—"—during the voyage in return (y/h) passage (first class if necessary) Apply to etc." The explanation is that our educated compositor is furnishing up his Welsh, having been offered a professorship in that study at Hongkong University.

At least that was the explanation, but he has since perpetrated "American Archduke" and "Ruiter's correspondent in Paris." The "Ruiter" part of the business we forgive him, for we sometimes say things about Reuter ourselves. But that "American Archduke" business looks suspicious. Of course we know that Germany has long wanted to establish an Austro-German monarchy over in the States, but why should she single out our comp. for the job of announcing the glad tidings? There's nothing pro-German about him. He's quite bad enough without that.

NO SECRETS FROM THEIR COUNTRY.

Kynoch's Splendid Gift to the State.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain presided at the annual meeting of Kynoch's (Ltd.) at the works of the company at Birmingham on June 29. In moving the adoption of the report, which showed a profit of \$152,872, and a dividend of 20 per cent., the Chairman said they were all more concerned at present with the fortunes of the country than with those of the company. They proposed to distribute rather a large sum, but the ordinary shareholders had gone short very often.

They had placed at the disposal of the Government, without any remuneration, the whole of their trade secrets and processes, and had helped the Government to apply the knowledge. They had been led to understand that these were of great and special value for Kynoch's concealed secrets, quite peculiar to themselves. Private employment, he said, would always produce more than State employment.

THE GYMKHANA.

Fair Attendance at Saturday's Meeting.

There was but a fair attendance at the gymkhana on Saturday although the weather was ideal. One outstanding feature of the event was the capable display of horsemanship by Mr. Gegg when he rode Aldwych to victory, never pressing, but coaxing his mount, and his cleverness in finishing when he stole from Mr. Sedgwick victory in the last race on Roman Chief, the race being looked upon as "a gift" for the speedy Sunlight.

Mr. Sedgwick was on Winning Hazard when he fell by the Rock, but despite the fact that the pony threw a summersault when he came his "partner", the rider escaped with but a shaking.

The band of the 74th Punjab contributed music during the afternoon.

The particulars are:—

Patrons:—His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Vice-Admiral, Sir T. H. M. Jerram, R.N., K.O.B., His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., O.M.G.

Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (Ex-Officio), The Hon. Mr. David Lendle, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall, Mr. Bruton, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Lt.-Col. H. W. Haas.

Judge:—Mr. H. P. White.

Handicapper:—Mr. D. M. Ross.

Starter:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Time Keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Individual Tent Pegging.—

Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and to Naval and Military Officers.

1. Mr. T. C. Daguid.

2. Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton and Mr. O. C. Boyd (dead heat).

Pari-mutuel.

Winner:—\$12.00.

First, \$6.00; Second (Bruton) \$10.80; Second (Boyd) \$25.53.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 54, 1st.....\$274.05

" 14, 2nd..... 58.72

" 13, 2nd..... 58.72

Gymkhana Stakes.—Distance.

—One mile. For all China ponies.

Sir Paul's Aldwych, 151lb

(5lb penalty) (Mr. Gegg) 1

Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief

151lb (5lb penalty) (Owner) 2

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte,

145lb (Mr. Knoll) 3

Mr. Moonraker's Maybey

140lb (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Aldwych although lying last

for three quarters of a mile had

the race well in hand and though

Knoll tried to question the

superiority of Aldwych, Gegg

took good care he did not and

won in a canter by three lengths

Roman Chief depriving Mascotte

of the second position. It was

generally expected that the con-

test would lie between Mascotte

and Aldwych, but the majority

believed that Knoll would be

successful. The pace of Sir Paul's

pony and the Chief a short dis-

tance from home was altogether

too much for him, however.

Time, 2min 5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner:—\$14.40.

1st, 8.30; 2nd, 15.50.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 75, 1, \$453.60

" 23, 2, 129.60

" 52, 3, 64.80

Bending Race.—For China

ponies, to be ridden by members

of Hongkong Polo Club. Three

or more rows of bamboo poles

were placed on the course, and

each competitor passed the first

pole of the row assigned to him

on his right, second on left, con-

tinuing alternately, rounding the

last pole and returning in the

same manner.

Mr. T. C. Daguid's Anon ... 1

Mr. Knoll's Some Kid ... 2

Mr. L. P. Goldney's Ben Mohr ... 3

Mr. C. C. Boyd's Buttercup ... 0

Mr. B. Chapman's Dan Robin II ... 0

Lieut. A. W. Forbes' Finke ... 0

Mr. L. F. Green's Thurleston ... 0

Pari-mutuel.

Winner:—\$42.20.

1st, \$10.50; 2nd, 8.30; 3rd, 8.40.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 128, 1st, \$494.55

" 54, 2nd, 141.30

" 51, 3rd, 70.65

"B" Class of Once Round Flat

Race.

Mr. Sedgwick's Winning

Hazard 148lb (Owner) 0

Winning Hazard settled down

in front of the field for a while,

but after giving way to Alverstone

he fell on the hill. Brado Chief

then went to the front, and won

by two and a half lengths from

Tinker, Kakri being a bad third.

Time:—1 min. 58 2-5 secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner:—\$7.80.

1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$9.20;

\$3rd, 9.20.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 120 1st,\$528.05

" 115 2nd, 150.30

" 67 3rd, 75.15

Ladies' Nomination, Once

Round Judgment of Pace Com-

petition.—Open to members of

the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs.

Competitors started in an ordi-

nary race, and endeavoured to

ride once round the course in a

time to be communicated by the

starter, and which was publicly

exhibited before the race at the

judge's box. The Gong was

struck ten seconds before time

was up, and again on time. The

winner was the competitor

nearest to the winning post when

the Gong was struck the second

time. Waiting at the post was

not allowed, nor could a com-

petitor once past pull up and

return. No watches were carried.

Nominated by

Mr. F. A. Gage (Mrs. E. Pearce) 1

Mr. R. T. Burton (Mrs. N. J. Stabb) 2

Mr. E. W. Fisher (Mrs. Forsyth) 3

Mr. A. Anderson (Mrs. A. Anderson) 0

Mr. C. O. Boyd (Mrs. L. Liebert) 0

Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (Mrs. Wakeman) 0

Mr. B. Chapman (Mrs. A. Chapman) 0

Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R. N. (Miss Lammet) 0

Mr. J. Gibb (Miss Duff) 0

Mr. L. P. Goldney (Mrs. Currie) 0

Mr. Knoll (Mrs. Shellim) 0

Mr. G. O. Moxon (Mrs. Moxon) 0

Mr. T. C. Daguid (Mrs. Glaser) 0

Mr. Blank (Miss Hastings) 0

Time: 2min.

Winner, \$171.00

1, 42.20

2, 29.80

3, 34.40

Cash Sweeps.—

Ticket No. 155, 1st \$604.80

" 21, 2nd 172.80

" 189, 3rd 86.40

"A" Class of Once Round Flat

Race Handicap.—For all China

ponies.

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte 157

(Knoll) 1

Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 154lb

(Forbes) 2

Messrs. D. M. Ross and B. D.

F. Beith's Ping Ping, 157lb

(Sodgwick) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Saxon

Chief, 150lb (H. Seth) 0

Mr. David Landale's Soldier,

148lb (Boyd) 0

Mascotte was specially clipped

for this event and after a desperate

fight with the only danger Lorenzo

by a short head, three lengths

separating the second and third,

up, and nearing the Rock the

ponies were racing in a cluster.

In the home straight there was a

splendid race between Lorenzo

and Mascotte. Lorenzo at one time

had an appreciable advantage,

but with every stride Mascotte

gained, and 20 yards from home

the ponies were neck-and-neck.

The few further strides carried

Knoll's mount in front by a short

head. Roman Chief secured a

race which, properly ridden

should have fallen to sunlight.

Maybey was a bad third.

Time: 1min. 58 2-5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner, \$10.60.

1, 9.40.

2, 9.90.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 189, 1st.....\$598.70

" 167, 2nd..... 180.20

" 121, 3rd..... 80.10

One and a quarter Mile Race.

Handicap.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief

155 lb. (Gegg) 1

Mr. Bruton's Sunlight, 148lb

(Sodgwick) 2

Mr. Moonraker's Maybey

150lb. (Knoll) 3

Time: 2min. 47 1-5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner, \$10.00.

1st, \$5.70 2nd, \$5.70 3rd, 7.00.

Cash Sweep.

Ticket No. 1st, 52.....\$655.20

" 2nd, 174..... 187.20

" 3rd, 179..... 98.20

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammet has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on TUESDAY,

the 24th day of August, 1915 at

three o'clock p.m. at his Sales

Room, Duddell Street,

Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Lease-

hold Property situated at Victoria,

Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of

ground situated at Victoria aforesaid

and known and registered in

the Land Office as Inland Lot

No. 160 together with the messu-

ages erections and buildings

thereon known as Nos. 122, 124

and 125 Queen's Road Central

Victoria aforesaid. Term 75

years created by a Crown Lease

dated 17th April 1844 Extended to

999 years granted by an Exten-

sion for 924 years dated 1st Fe-

bruary, 1854. Annual Crown

rent \$11-11-7½. Area 3192

Square feet.

For further particulars and

Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES and

MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,

105 House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

GEORGE P. LAMMET,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. R.

TO LET.

To Let.—Immediately, Nos. 4

5, 9 10, 12 & 13, Austin

Avenue, Kowloon, Rent includ-

ing use of existing electric light

fixtures \$58 per month. Particu-

lars on application to O. C.

A. S. C. Victoria Barracks,

Hongkong.

TO LET.

To Let.—From 1st proximo,

the premises in "Stone-

henge" No. 5 Robinson Road

now in the occupation of Nippon

Yusen Kaisha, containing several

rooms suitable for a private

boarding house. Apply to,

DAVID SASSOON &

LOU BOON!

Amongst a large number of
other shipowners firms who have

informed the Imperial Merchant Service of the value of the goods received from their consignment and they thought it was not unreasonable to have their consignment of goods valued at the price of the goods as they were sold. The Imperial Merchant Service, however, refused to do this, and the goods were sold at a loss. The Imperial Merchant Service, however, refused to do this, and the goods were sold at a loss. The Imperial Merchant Service, however, refused to do this, and the goods were sold at a loss.

The Pay of Interned Seafarers.
In the recent case of Mrs.
Dempsey, the wife of an interned
seaman, a bill of exchange was presented

the United States Government Service.
 the Military Service of Mr. W. H. Bonick,
 owner of the steamer "Florida"
 Bonick, which was seized by the
 Germans on the southern coast of the
 war, Mr. Justice Bowditch decided
 in favour of the original
 in the case of the ship being entitled to
 pay on her behalf and all amounts
 due to her.
 The ship was captured by the
 Germans, and against this
 judgment, appeal against the
 United States Government Service Guild have,
 therefore, maintained their solidi-
 tary action on behalf of Mrs. Beal,
 with a view to upholding the
 judgment of Mr. Justice Bowditch.

Whichever the immense importance and the ultimate decision is eagerly awaited by our merchant seafarers. Although it is in line with the position

[illegible]

give her official standing in trials by the Trial Board of the U.S. Navy on the official grounds at the Delaware Capes May 18

Twenty-eight tons in all being loaded and vaporized in the boiler, it is impossible for the system to vary its steam output conditions, due to the fixed ratio of in- and out-puts. Unlike a gas engine, which by its constant control and operation, can vary its output conditions without any smoke being drawn from the stacks, the boiler will be gassed by the exceptional engineering capability embodied on the design and operation of the boilers and fuel-oil system in this boat. The Ericsson is one of twelve destroyers of the same type built at various yards for the U. S. Navy.

Length 300 ft., beam 30.4 ft., draught 9.2 ft., displacement 1,040 tons, I. H. P. 16,000, speed 29 knots. The propelling ma-

chinery consists of Parsons turbines and the oil fuel carried amounts to 300 tons, while the complement consists of 98 officers and men. The torpedo tubes are 18 in. number, discharging a 18 in. torpedo, and the latter consists of four 4 in. guns. The New York Shipbuilding Co. has now on hand two of the next batch of destroyers for the U. S. Navy, the Jacob Jones and Wainwright. These boats are 210 ft. in length and 1,000 tons displacement.

Dignity and Impudence.—The

dramatic author and wit, Sir
 William Gilbert, once took a house
 in the country, adjoining the
 grounds owned by a rich
 manufacturer who had retired
 to the country. This specimen
 of the nouveau riche, having
 married the daughter of a man
 of title, ignored as much as
 possible the means by which
 he had made his fortune. One
 day the rich manufacturer
 wrote Sir William to the effect
 that it was outrageous the way
 in which his servants transposed

his grounds. Sir William wrote back: "Dear Sir,—I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been poaching on your

ALEXANDRA CAVE

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

MAGNIFICENT SOUTH AFRICAN PROPOSAL.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.
Subscriptions are being raised throughout South Africa to supply an overseas contingent of machine-guns. Funds for 140 were collected within five days.

GERMANS CUT OFF THE EARS OF A JAPANESE.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a Japanese volunteer named Yashimiy has arrived at Vilna with both his ears cut off, this having been done by Germans.

TENSION INCREASING BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Italian and Turkish tension is daily becoming more acute. Italy has asked for a category of explanations and reparations, as Constantinople continues its usual policy of postponement.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE LOST AFTER ATTACKING POLA.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that an Italian dirigible which was attacking Pola, where recently there have been many successful raids, was brought down by gun fire and the crew of six was captured.

PROBABLY ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

GERMANY THREATENS VENGEANCE AGAINST ROUMANIA.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.
Germany is threatening vengeance against Roumania because contraband is still vigorously prevented from going to Turkey. Germans and Turks no longer enter Roumania, while Germany is further urging Austria to close her frontiers. But the Austrians need provisions and are leaving the roads open for carts.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE DISPERSED IN LORRAINE.

August 7, 5.00 p.m.
A Paris communique says that grenade fighting is taking place in Souchez. Artillery combats at Tracy le Val and Berry au Bac are very lively in Argonne. A strong German reconnaissance in Lorraine was dispersed.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

August 8, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Germans are showing considerable activity and are evidently desirous of keeping the French busy in the different sections. All the German movements have been easily repulsed.
The Crown Prince's army in the Argonne has developed most intense hand grenade actions, supported by the artillery, especially last night around Hill 213.
The communique adds that the Germans even attempted to debouch but were immediately checked by the French fire. Twice the enemy attacked the heights of the Meuse but were defeated by grenades and artillery.

THE ALLIES AND THE BALKANS.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

August 8, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Nish says that the Allies are conducting most important negotiations in the Balkans with a view to an agreement of the Balkan States, then an entente between the Balkans and the Allies. The latter sent a collective "demarche" to the Serbian premier, yesterday, entirely friendly, hoping that the Balkan settlement would assist in bringing the final success of the Allies nearer.

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

August 7, 10.00 a.m.
The Italian papers are very interested in the "demarche" of the Allies.
In Athens it is said there is a wish for the opening of the revision of the treaty of Bucharest, as it is absolutely necessary.
The Tribune learns that Serbia is disposed to cede to Bulgaria the region around Izb in the debatable Trin, south east of Uskub. It is also convinced that it is essential there should be a Rumano-Bulgarian entente with the Allies.
The German Press is very angry with Roumania, and declares that her neutrality has been consistently malevolent. Her intervention on the side of the Quadruple Entente is certainly to be expected.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN ENTENTE.

August 8, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that German versions of the Turco-Bulgarian entente, implying the settlement of the Dodecanish railway question, are not confirmed in authoritative quarters. It is declared that no progress has been made, owing to the latest exorbitant pretensions of the Turks in consequence of the German success in Poland, which the ruling Turks consider they materially helped to secure by effective resistance in the Dardanelles and the Caucasus. In view of this situation the Turks are not inclined to make any concessions.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

August 6, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the evacuation of Warsaw has caused pain in Russian hearts, but the unanimous opinion is that it only strengthens the Russians in their determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.
The newspaper *Rech* affirms that so long as the army is intact we can confidently face the future.
The *Bourse Gazette* says that Germany will exhaust her strength in vain, in seeking to deal Russia a mortal blow.
Another paper emphasizes that Russia cannot lose Poland or the Baltic Provinces without renouncing national problems and accepting the condition of a semi-Asiatic State.
Messages from Warsaw, prior to the evacuation, declared that the police with their chief are remaining till the last day. German airmen are daily dropping bombs. Provisions are at famine prices.
A party of Uhlans crossed the Vistula and were captured. The Germans, advancing, are meeting innumerable fires, they are preceded by detachments of military firemen. Jiradoff, Groetze, and Blonie were blazing when occupied by the enemy.

RUSSIAN MILITARY EXPERT OPINION.

August 6, 10.45 p.m.
Owing to the destruction of the three bridges at Warsaw the Germans were confronted by the task of crossing the Vistula which here is 350 yards wide. The Russians still occupy the suburb of Praga on the right bank. Surprises were expressed at Petrograd at the German delay in occupying Warsaw. Some attributed this to the weakening strength of the German armies, but now it is also believed that the Germans did not desire to drive the Russians from the capital, but would have preferred to force them to fight there or surround them. General von Hindenberg had hoped to drive the Russian Narew army southward, on top of the army opposing General von Mackensen, but now the Germans may be planning a larger envelopment from the extreme north. Developments are awaited with the keenest interest, as the Germans have 350,000 men marching towards the Dvina.

Russian military experts to-day emphasize that the war is now only beginning in earnest for Russia. They say their Allies in the west have had eight months' comparative calm and have greatly reinforced themselves.

The Russian army understands and highly appreciates the assistance of the Allies, who are providing the supplies and sustaining an unexampled blockade of the German coast.

THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

August 6, 8.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that further particulars of Warsaw are given in to-night's Berlin communique, which says that after the Russians were expelled from the outer and inner line of the fortifications without any damage to the city, they retreated to Praga, a suburb on the right bank of the Vistula.
Tremendous battles however are still raging to the north and the south of the capital, the Russian rearwards evidently attacking gallantly and fiercely.
The Germans only make the vaguest claims, not mentioning any captures. The communique laconically records cavalry battles in Courland and hints at the investment of Novogorodsk. It admits Russian attacks on the Narew front and also in the south eastern theatre.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

August 7, 2.55 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that the Germans were repulsed on the 5th between the Dvina and the Niemen, where the situation is unchanged.
There was desperate fighting all Wednesday night and Thursday on the left bank of the Narew and on the roads to Rozin, Oarolenka and Ostrow. A series of vigorous Russian counter-attacks held up the enemy on an extensive front at a distance of six miles from the river. The Russians captured a few hundred prisoners. Violent fighting here continues.
All is quiet on the middle of the Vistula since the Russians retreated to the right bank. Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the city a bombardment. The fruitless attempts of the enemy to extend their zone of occupation only continued in the Matzevitz district between Warsaw and Ivangorod.
The battles on the 5th in the region between the Vistula and the Bug were contested most stubbornly. The enemy concentrated his fire by massed artillery, and the Russians were obliged to retire a little to the north.

An Austrian communique simply mentions the continuance of pursuit and the battles taking place in the region between the Vistula and Bug.

GERMANY'S OLD MEN TO FIGHT.

August 6, 9.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German Government is negotiating with the political leaders, for the passage of a Bill calling to the colours men up to 60 years of age. Such a decision will produce a most profound effect throughout Germany, but there is little doubt but that it will be adopted by the Reichstag.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

August 7, 2.55 a.m.
A Paris communique mentions that there are merely artillery duels on the whole front.

THE DARDANELLES.

APPOINTMENT OF A FAMOUS GENERAL.

August 8, 9.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states the *Gazette* announces that the famous General Sarrail has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in the Dardanelles.

General Sarrail distinguished himself in the battle of Marne, by the defence of Troyon against the Crown Prince's furious and repeated attacks. He has defended Verdun skillfully during the last eleven months. He will be succeeded by General Humbert.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTICES.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station. The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".

C. Mc. I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 Min.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 Min.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 Min.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 Min.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.			
1.00 P.M. and 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 Min.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 Min.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 Min.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	15 Min.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.

SUNDAYS.			
7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	"	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning.

Text: Isaiah 10. 5. "Ho Assyrian, the rod of Mine anger, the staff in whose hand is Mine indignation." The Assyrian who is thus apostrophised was threatening Jerusalem after having swept over surrounding nations like a destroying wave, and with a little compunction, making his name a byword for ruthlessness in the ancient world. He claimed to be God's instrument in chastising other peoples, and the claim is admitted, though not in the way he regarded it in his vainglorious self-esteem. There is nothing which requires more humanity from any nation than the belief that it has been selected by God for some task in relation to others. When a nation becomes highly convinced of its excellence and its mission to inferior mankind it is on the likely road to severe humiliation, and to becoming unfit to serve God's purposes in any higher sense than that of being a mere instrument in His hands. He who makes too sure of his position as a light to lighten the Gentiles is likely to degenerate at best into a rod to chastise them. To-day we are in the midst of events which are widely recognised as representing on one side of them chastisements from God. Their immediate source may lie in human perversity and ambition but that is not to say that the great Ruler of nations has nothing to do with them or leaves them to work out their wild consequences as they may. We ourselves stand, as we believe in a just cause, yet who does not admit that our nation stood in need of some fiery trial to brace and cleanse it from evils which were growing rank? The same is freely admitted amongst our great continental Allies. A French publicist of standing, M. Wilfrid Morod, said in an address shortly after the outbreak of the war: "Our nation offered some alarming symptoms, of anæmia, and even of degeneracy. Philosophers, educationists, statesmen, noted with alarm the distressing progress of tuberculosis, alcoholism, gambling and debauchery, and lawless individualism impatient of all discipline, social or religious. Moreover the French people appeared resigned to their own declension in numbers. They gave more work to the makers of coffins than to manufacturers of cradles." The speaker affirmed that the outbreak of war had wrought a radical revolution, arresting intemperance, gambling and crime, and causing "an awakening of the religious sentiment the thoughtful silence of militant freethought." In the case of Russia we find a people who had begun to prosper socially and industrially because before going forth to meet the enemy abroad they had had the courage to tackle weaknesses at home. That Russia is on the way to social, moral and political reform is as certain as any such thing can be, and the work will be deepened and confirmed by the severe vicissitudes of that Eastern campaign which we all watch so anxiously. A nation sobered and self-controlled as Russia is to-day will not be panic-stricken nor turned from its purpose by temporary reverses. Looking to our own land our enemies had believed us wholly decadent, holding only the tradition and semblance of real power. They were mistaken, but there had been ominous signs and unhealthy symptoms. Our pride of liberty had been growing rank. People were growing more and more impatient of restraint or discipline of any kind. Work, which is the lot of man, was widely regarded as only an impediment, to be got out of the way as lightly as possible. The real energy of life

in the case of millions went into sport and other pleasure taking. The plodding German clerk got the situations not so much because he was cheap but because he gave his mind to his work. The very children went to school in the morning nervous and heavy-eyed from last night's picture palaces, multitudes of parents exercised little or no control and dared the teachers to do so either. If a law did not suit some class of the community its members bound themselves together to set it at naught. If any class desire a privilege they set about making life intolerable till they get it. Our enemies were not wholly without excuse in taking us for a people on the verge of anarchy, and had they waited another dozen years who knows but that their expectations might have been realised? But the scourge fell upon us in time, and it is being continued long enough to be effective. A new spirit is being awakened. "Millions," writes a private correspondent from home, who addresses recruiting meetings by the score, "are finding their souls through the appeal for voluntary service." The peril to the country is revealing the value of citizenship in the British empire. The difficulty of overcoming an enemy so thoroughly disciplined and organised is bringing home our own shortcomings in the matter of subordinating private interest and opinion in the common cause. We shall never imitate our enemy's methods or part with our cherished liberty. But our country will come out of its fiery trial with its unruliness subdued, and its distracted elements hammered into unity beneath the rod which God does not spare from those He cares about and whom He would shape to His uses. That is compensation for the losses and sorrow which have fallen on our generation, and future centuries will show that the price was not too high for this blessing received. In the light of these principles what of the claim of our enemy that he is the chosen instrument of God? This appears to be a dominant idea in Germany itself, from which country, unhappily, we hear no confessions of shortcoming, no admission that the war is in any sense a calamity which the nation has even partially deserved or brought upon itself. So far as we have materials for judging it is believed that the Almighty Ruler of nations is entirely satisfied with Germany, sees nothing in her which needs correction, and has charged her with the chastisement of the other inferior peoples. "Among all the nations of the earth," says one of their newspapers, and the utterance is typical, "the Germans are always, relatively, the best. God has chosen Germany and Austria as His instrument, in a way as His police, to correct other peoples placed on a lower plane." It seems a pity to make so free with the name of God, so sure of one's acceptance with Him, and one's superiority to other people. But, that apart, let the nation which claims a God-given charge to chastise the other nations look to itself, lest it become nothing more than at the best the mere rod of His anger, to be broken in the using. Some of us believe that the Ruler of nations has better work for Germany than that of policeman and superior persons, and that the chastisement of the war will fit her for it. But let us see in any case that we make our own calling and election sure. What these are one would like to believe are not mistated in the greeting which came from Italy on the anniversary of the declaration of war: "To England, wise mother and instructress of the savage and lesser peoples." That is better than being a police to correct one's inferiors; let us seek to be worthy of the high and happy work of mothering, and training others who have not had our advantages in the race of life.

THE WAR LOAN.

A Chance for the Poorest.

(Continued from Saturday.) There is a third issue which we propose. A Committee presided over by the Financial Secretary has devised a very ingenious and practical scheme for giving to everybody, however poor, an opportunity of taking a share in the loan on at least as good terms as are given to the millionaire. It is proposed that War Loan vouchers for 5s., or any multiple of 5s., should be on sale at the Post Office or through Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, and works offices. These 5s. vouchers will carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for every complete calendar month. The vouchers when they have accumulated to the amount of £5 may be exchanged at the Post Office for a £5 bond, which will carry all the rights of any other stockholder. As to the holder of the voucher who finds a difficulty in saving up to the amount of £5, or for some other reason finds he requires the money, we propose to give him the right to pay in his voucher to the Post Office as a deposit on a Post Office account. They can thus convert it immediately into cash, but if the voucher is so treated it will not carry interest. We hope by these means to induce all sections of the public to retrace their expenditure and subscribe to the War Loan—(hear, hear).

The lists for application will be closed on or before the 10th July. Allotments will be made on application, and the lists will not be closed earlier than the date named unless the applications have reached a point which we consider sufficient to meet our requirements. But our requirements are great, and nothing but a great appeal to our financial resources, stimulated by the most earnest sense of patriotism, will enable us to obtain the money. I would have those who have the means to subscribe, and those who can obtain the means to subscribe by curtailing part of their customary expenditure, to remember that every effort they make now is an effort which is not only necessary to enable us to carry on the war, but will bear very great fruit in enabling us to maintain our financial position when the war is over—(cheers).

That is an aspect of the question which we must not overlook—(hear, hear). However long the war may last, there is a future, and we do not want to see ourselves crippled in that future by our own neglect of the rules of prudence and economy while the war is being carried on—(cheers). He who subscribes to the country's need at the present time is in truth doing an act of mercy, and his act benefits both himself and the country to whom he gives it. He who subscribes now and saves in order to subscribe—(hear, hear)—will be able to bear the strain when the war is over, and he will be thankful for the efforts he has made in this struggle to help himself, but still dearer to him, must be the knowledge that every aid that he gives to himself he is multiplying for his country, and that his country will bless him for his providence and for his generosity—(loud cheers).

Some Criticism.

Mr. McKenna, replying to Sir F. Banbury, said he believed the amount of the loan was limited by the terms of the resolution to the amount voted in supply. He believed the total was 910 millions, but he was not asking for any specific amount.

Sir F. Banbury thought it a mistake for the Chancellor to have promised what he did in the event of a further loan being required. It introduced a new principle of business which would be unfair to the taxpayer, who, if this loan were a failure, would have to recompense subscribers. Mr. Goldstone believed the working-men would take advantage of the facilities offered for subscribing to the loan.

"IF GERMANY COULD HAVE FORESEEN."

Mr. Bonar Law's Confidence of Victory.

Mr. Bonar Law June 24 presented a sword to Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Hall, R.F.A., M.P., as a token of appreciation of his meritorious and valuable services as commanding officer of the 33rd (Camberwell) Division, R.F.A. The ceremony took place in the drill ground of the brigade, Dog Kennel Hill, East Dulwich.

Mr. Bonar Law said that perhaps at the present moment there was a tendency to be discouraged. "But we see only our own difficulties," he said. "We don't see those of our enemies; and when we remember that this war was made by them when preparations extending over many years were completed; was made by them when they thought the right moment had come, and when they felt sure of victory; and when we realise that though they have not been defeated yet they are very far from victory, we have reason to take courage for the future. (Cheers.)

"Up till now the superiority in the mechanical appliances of war, the superiority in munitions above everything else, has been on the side of our enemies. That is due to the fact that they knew what was coming and we did not. But they have no capacity which gives them the right to continue that superiority, and we may be sure of this, that every week and every month that superiority on the part of our enemies will tend to diminish until the time comes when the scale is on the other side. (Cheers.) But, after all, though mechanical appliances and munitions have counted most so far, men count, too. The losses of our enemies have been colossal, and when there is an equality in the mechanical appliances of war the superiority in men will tell, and then will come victory.

"Of this at least I am certain, that if the men who control the German Government and who caused this terrible war nearly eleven months ago could have foreseen the position in which they stand to-day the decision would have been different, and the world would have had peace.

"Victory will come, but it will not come of itself. We have got to win it, and the whole nation has got to win it."

Stage of the facilities offered for subscribing to the loan.

Mr. Chaplin wished every success to the Chancellor's great patriotic appeal.

Sir Thomas Whittaker said one result of the new loan would be to send down all other securities, which would be a serious thing for the country and for the banks.

Mr. Lough urged the Government to meet a larger proportion of the expense of the war by increased taxation.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary to the Treasury, said it was intended to take powers to limit the subscriptions through vouchers.

Mr. McKenna, replying later on the debate, said as to the limit of the loan, the only figure he could put in was the maximum which would cover everything; and that would be not far short of 1,000 millions. He did not expect to get that amount, and he really did not want as much as that. As to the suggestion for increased taxation, it was far better to take one step at a time. The present generation were contributing a good deal, and they all realised if the war continued fresh taxation must be imposed.

The resolution having, on the motion of Mr. McKenna, been amended so as to permit the cancellation, if necessary, of Treasury bills, that have been issued, was agreed to and passed through report stage.

The Chancellor then brought in the War Loan Bill, and it was read a first time.

NOT GREEDY, BUT—

Modest German Territorial Demands.

Paris, June 24.—The Bernese correspondent of the *Humanité* telegraphs that the chief industrial and agrarian leagues in Germany have addressed a petition to Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, in which they demand the creation of a Colonial Empire, the annexation of territory in France and Russia as follows:—

French territory as far as the Somme, comprising the basins of Briey and the Pas de Calais, the line of the Meuse, and the fortresses of Belfort and Verdun, the French coast comprised in the Pas de Calais Department, and the mining area of Northern France.

In Russia, annexation of the Baltic Provinces and certain territory west of Silesia.

Both France and Russia must also pay large indemnities.

"BLAST THE GERMANS."

The Poster that made the King Laugh.

We print the poster which was displayed in the Barrow Works of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, on the occasion of the Royal visit:—

Blast the Germans not by words but by work.

Sir John French, writing on Nevve Chapelle, states:—

"Loss and waste of life can be shortened and lessened, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary. I am confident that this is the only means."

Work and make Ammunition to Blast the Germans out of the trenches and so save your pal's life.

KITCHENER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Happy Returns for Happy Recruits.

A special recruiting procession in honour of Earl Kitchener's birthday took place on June 24. Seven thousand Territorials of the various Battalions of the London Regiment marched from outside the Houses of Parliament around the South-Western area and returned to Trafalgar square, where a big meeting was held.

Three bands supplied the music for the procession, two marching in front and one behind. Scores of men walked along the pavements handing out bills, and in many cases capturing recruits. The bills appealed for five thousand men for London Territorial Regiments to fill up the gaps at the front. Every recruit who joined—and there was a large number—at once fell into his place in the ranks and wore a paper armband on which were the words in red letters: "Kitchener's Birthday Recruit."

With the troops lined up and listening to the speeches, Trafalgar square presented an animated scene.

RED CROSS FIRED ON.

Austrian Treachery Against Italy.

Verona, June 21.—While some Austrian officers have displayed obvious generosity towards Italian wounded, many examples of disloyalty and deception are also reported. On several occasions the white flag has been hoisted, only to induce the Italians to advance without cover, when they are fired on. Red Cross ambulances have also been repeatedly fired on.

By means of this treacherous system of warfare two Italian soldiers were killed, and one officer and several soldiers were wounded yesterday, while advancing on Rovereto.

MR. ROBERT LANSING.

(Continued from Saturday.)

My first momentary impression of an elderly man disappeared completely before I had been with him ten minutes. A man with white hair, white clothes, white shoes and a black necktie starts by looking elderly. But when you have had the chance of watching a pair of large, bright blue eyes gathering in everything in sight and disclosing nothing, when you have noted a firm, straight-lipped mouth above a square chin which does not bag at the knees—if I may use an indefensible expression which every one will understand—you get the true vision of a man young, vigorous, alert.

In manner Mr. Lansing is composure itself. He speaks without gesture, almost without moving his lips. I should describe him as impassive were it not that his smile discloses too much kindness, too much humour than ever went to the make-up of a man who was not humane and sensitive. Wants to see Ty Cobb Play Ball.

"I do feel the need of exercise," said the Secretary when he had signed the last paper, "but I simply can't get any. I used to play golf every day—except Sunday, of course—but since the war began I haven't had six games, and not one since last October. I can't even spare the time to walk to the office."

"I have almost forgotten what the word vacation means, but when I did take time I used to spend a month or six weeks every year at Henderson Harbour on Lake Ontario, where I have a cottage, black bass fishing. Before I took to golf and fishing my favourite outdoor games were football and lawn tennis."

"There is one thing I'm looking forward to, and that is to see Ty Cobb play with the Detroit when they come to Washington, for a real baseball game makes up for a good deal."

"But as a matter of fact, apart from dining out and going to the theatre once in a while, I get most of my recreation from reading. For many years my serious reading has been chiefly along the lines of political history, political science and government."

"My hobby, however, is the etymological study of the English language. I have read the whole of Chaucer four times, not so much for the matter as for the words, and I find an endless interest in going through Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*. I don't mean to say that a knowledge of the derivation of words is so very important in itself, but it has the most intimate relation, in my opinion, to the writing of good English; and by good English I mean clear, simple English written with a due regard to the precise meaning of every word you employ."

"And if you ever find time to read, apart from your nightly soporific," I asked, "to whom do you go just for mere pleasure?"

Enjoys Reading Colonial Documents.

"Well, I like Parkman and Macaulay and Thackeray and Gibbon, and some of Carlyle; but I can't say that I get more genuine enjoyment anywhere than I do in the Colonial Documents of New York, especially when they deal with the 'Iroquois' Indians, in whose history I have always felt the greatest interest."

It was getting late. I felt that nothing but the extreme courtesy of my companion prevented him from showing how bored he was. I would try a humorous story before putting my last question.

"Did you ever meet Mr. Gladstone?" I inquired.

"Never," said Mr. Lansing.

"Perhaps you will allow me to tell you rather a good story about him; it is a clever piece of characterisation, though I can't think what brings it to my mind at this moment."

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 21.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from the Chinese Consul of Penang \$15,000.00.

T. T. from Samarang \$4,600.00.

T. T. from Kuala Lumpur \$3,600.00.

T. T. from the Chinese merchants of Lumpur \$2,044.39.

Mr. Tee Mong Chi \$1,000.00.

Per Mr. Lan Ying Wai of the Kwan Tak Girls School of Tain Shan in Heungshan District \$634.20.

Chinese staff, relatives and friends of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. \$417.20.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Quinhon \$300.00.

20 Subscribers of \$10 each \$200.00.

Per Mr. Frank Smith of the Kongmoon Customs Standard Oil Co. of New York \$100.00.

Asiatic Petroleum Co. \$100.00.

28 Subscribers of \$3 each \$84.00.

The following subscribed, \$50.00.—Cheong Lee Company, Kongmoon Customs Club, Mr. Frank Smith.

12 subscribers of \$4.14 each 49.68.

9 subscribers of \$5.00 each 45.00.

Kung Shan Tong \$41.42.

4 subscribers of \$10 each 40.00.

8 subscribers of \$4 each 32.00.

4 subscribers of \$8.29 each 33.16.

4 subscribers of \$8.28 each 33.12.

Subscribers of \$19.70 and \$11.15 30.85.

10 subscribers of \$3.00 each 30.00.

Kowloon Customs outstations 26.00.

The following subscribed \$25:—Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. W. R. McKay, J. E. Harshorn, G. Witt-eack.

Chung Hing Tong, \$24.86.

12 subscribers of 1.66 each, \$19.92.

The following subscribed \$15:—Mr. J. A. McDonald, Wong Hin Wa.

5 subscribers of 2.48 each, \$12.40.

Subscribers of 6.00 and 4.50, \$10.50.

1 subscriber of \$8.29.

2 subscribers of 3.50 each, \$7.00.

8 subscribers of 83 cents each, \$6.64.

3 subscribers of 2.00 each 6.00.

5 subscribers of 1.00 each 5.00.

1 subscriber of 3.31.

1 subscriber of 41 cents.

Already acknowledged \$393,042.24.

Total \$420,871.50

Mr. Lansing bowed permissively.

"It has at least the merit of shortness," I continued. "A certain man was asked why he had such a profound contempt for Mr. Gladstone, seeing that that eminent orator and statesman was undoubtedly a man of conscience. 'That's just the trouble with him,' replied the man, 'for his conscience instead of being his guide is his accomplice.'"

I gathered my notes together, thanked the Secretary of State for his patience, shook hands with that smiling and imperturbable official, and turning at the door saw a white head and a black necktie bending over a tray of papers each with a little red tag attached to it—Mr. Allardyce Inland in the New York World.

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Text: Isaiah 10, 5 "Ho Assyrian, the rod of Mine anger, the staff in whose hand is Mine indignation." The Assyrian who is thus apostrophised was threatening Jerusalem after having swept over surrounding nations like a destroying wave, and with as little compunction, making his name a byword for ruthlessness in the ancient world. He claimed to be God's instrument in chastising other peoples, and the claim is admitted, though not in the way he regarded it in his vainglorious self-esteem. There is nothing which requires more humanity from any nation than the belief that it has been selected by God for some task in relation to others. When a nation becomes highly convinced of its excellence and its mission to inferior mankind it is on the likely road to severe humiliation, and to becoming unfit to serve God's purposes in any higher sense than that of being a mere instrument in His hands. He who makes too sure of his position as a light to lighten the Gentiles is likely to degenerate at last into a rod to chastise them. To-day we are in the midst of events which are widely recognised as representing on one side of them chastisement from God. Their immediate source may lie in human perversity and ambition but that is not to say that the great Ruler of nations has nothing to do with them or leaves them to work out their wild consequences as they may. We ourselves stand, as we believe in a just cause, yet who does not admit that our nation stood in need of some fiery trial to brace and cleanse it from evil which were growing rank? The same is freely admitted amongst our great continental Allies. A French publicist of standing, M. Wilfrid Morod, said in an address shortly after the outbreak of the war: "Our nation offered some alarming symptoms, of anaemia, and even of degeneracy. Philosophers, educationists, statesmen, noted with alarm the distressing progress of tuberculosis, alcoholism, gambling and dishonesty, and lawless individualism impatient of all discipline, social or religious. Moreover the French people appeared resigned to their own declension in numbers. They gave more work to the makers of coffins than to manufacturers of cradles." The speaker affirmed that the outbreak of war had wrought a radical revolution, arresting intemperance, gambling and crime, and causing "an awakening of the religious sentiment the thoughtful silence of militant freethought." In the case of Russia we find a people who had begun to prosper socially and industrially because before going forth to meet the enemy abroad they had had the courage to tackle weaknesses at home. That Russia is on the way to social, moral and political reform is as certain as any such thing can be, and the work will be deepened and confirmed by the severe vicissitudes of that Eastern campaign which we all watch so anxiously. A nation sobered and self-controlled as Russia is to-day will not be panic-stricken nor turned from its purpose by temporary reverses. Looking to our own land our enemies had believed us wholly decadent, holding only the tradition and semblance of real power. They were mistaken, but there had been ominous signs and unhealthy symptoms. Our pride of liberty had been growing rank. People were growing more and more impatient of restraint or discipline of any kind. Work, which is the lot of man, was widely regarded as only an impediment, to be got out of the way as lightly as possible. The real energy of life

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A Chance for the Poorest.

(Continued from Saturday.)

There is a third issue which we propose. A Committee presided over by the Financial Secretary has devised a very ingenious and practical scheme for giving to everybody, however poor, an opportunity of taking a share in the loan on at least as good terms as are given to the millionaire. It is proposed that War Loan vouchers for £5, or any multiple of 5s., should be on sale at the Post Offices or through Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, and works offices. These 5s. vouchers will carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for every complete calendar month. The vouchers when they have accumulated to the amount of £5 may be exchanged at the Post Office for a £5 bond, which will carry all the rights of any other stockholder. As to the holder of the voucher who finds a difficulty in saving up to the amount of £5, or for some other reason finds he requires the money, we propose to give him the right to pay in his voucher to the Post Office as a deposit on a Post Office account. They can thus convert it immediately into cash, but if the voucher is so treated it will not carry interest. We hope by these means to induce all sections of the public to retrench their expenditure and subscribe to the War Loan—(hear, hear).

The lists for application will be closed on or before the 10th July. Allotments will be made on application, and the lists will not be closed earlier than the date named unless the applications have reached a point which we consider sufficient to meet our requirements. But our requirements are great, and nothing but a great appeal to our financial resources, stimulated by the most earnest sense of patriotism, will enable us to obtain the money. I would have those who have the means to subscribe, and those who can obtain the means to subscribe by curtailing part of their customary expenditure, to remember that every effort they make now is an effort which is not only necessary to enable us to carry on the war, but will bear very great fruit in enabling us to maintain our financial position when the war is over—(cheers).

That is an aspect of the question which we must not overlook—(hear, hear). However long the war may last, there is a future, and we do not want to see ourselves crippled in that future by our own neglect of the rules of prudence and economy while the war is being carried on (cheers). He who subscribes to the country's need at the present time is in truth doing an act of mercy, and his act benefits both himself and the country to whom he gives it. He who subscribes now and saves in order to subscribe—(hear, hear)—will be able to bear the strain when the war is over, and he will be thankful for the efforts he has made in this struggle to help himself, but still dearer to him every aid that he gives to himself he is multiplying for his country, and that his country will bless him for his providence and for his generosity—(loud cheers).

Some Criticism. Mr. McKenna, replying to Sir F. Bannbury, said he believed the amount of the Loan was limited by the terms of the resolution to the amount voted in supply. He believed the total was 910 millions, but he was not asking for any specific amount.

Sir F. Bannbury thought it a mistake for the Chancellor to have promised what he did in the event of a further loan being required. It introduced a new principle of business which would be unfair to the taxpayer who, if this Loan were a failure, would have to recompense subscribers. Mr. Goldstone believed the working-men would take advantage

"IF GERMANY COULD HAVE FORESEEN."

Mr. Bonar Law's Confidence of Victory.

Mr. Bonar Law June 24 presented a sword to Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Hall, R.F.A., M.P., as a token of appreciation of his meritorious and valuable services as commanding officer of the 33rd (Camberwell) Division, R.F.A. The ceremony took place in the drill ground of the brigade, Dog Kennel Hill, East Dulwich.

Mr. Bonar Law said that perhaps at the present moment there was a tendency to be discouraged. "But we see only our own difficulties," he said. "We don't see those of our enemies; and when we remember that this war was made by them when preparations extending over many years were completed; was made by them when they thought the right moment had come, and when they felt sure of victory; and when we realise that though they have not been defeated yet they are very far from victory, we have reason to take courage for the future." (Cheers.)

"Up till now the superiority in the mechanical appliances of war, the superiority in munitions above everything else, has been on the side of our enemies. That is due to the fact that they knew what was coming and we did not. But they have no capacity which gives them the right to continue that superiority, and we may be sure of this, that every week and every month that superiority on the part of our enemies will tend to diminish until the time comes when the scale is on the other side. (Cheers.) But, after all, though mechanical appliances and munitions have counted most so far, man count, too. The losses of our enemies have been colossal, and when there is an equality in the mechanical appliances of war the superiority in men will tell, and then will come victory."

Of this at least I am certain, that if the men who control the German Government and who caused this terrible war nearly eleven months ago could have foreseen the position in which they stand to-day the decision would have been different, and the world would have had peace. "Victory will come, but it will not come of itself. We have got to win it, and the whole nation has got to win it."

stage of the facilities offered for subscribing to the Loan.

Mr. Chaplin wished every success to the Chancellor's great patriotic appeal.

Sir Thomas Whittaker said one result of the new Loan would be to send down all other securities, which would be a serious thing for the country and for the banks.

Mr. Lough urged the Government to meet a larger proportion of the expenses of the war by increased taxation.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary to the Treasury, said it was intended to take powers to limit the subscriptions through vouchers. Mr. McKenna, replying later on the debate, said as to the limit of the loan, the only figure he could put in was the maximum which would cover everything, and that would be not far short of 1,000 millions. He did not expect to get that amount, and he really did not want as much as that. As to the suggestion for increased taxation, it was far better to take one step at a time. The present generation were contributing a good deal, and they all realised if the war continued fresh taxation must be imposed.

The resolution having, on the motion of Mr. McKenna, been amended so as to permit the cancellation, if necessary of Treasury bills, that have been issued, was agreed to and passed through report stage.

The Chancellor then brought in the War Loan Bill, and it was read a first time.

NOT GREEDY, BUT—

Modest German Territorial Demands.

Paris, June 24.—The Berne correspondent of the *Humanite* telegraphs that the chief industrial and agrarian leagues in Germany have addressed a petition to Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, in which they demand the creation of a Colonial Empire, the annexation of Belgium, and annexation of territory in France and Russia as follows:—

French territory as far as the Somme, comprising the basins of Briey and the Pas de Calais, the line of the Meuse, and the fortresses of Belfort and Verdun, the French coast comprised in the Pas de Calais Department, and the mining area of Northern France.

In Russia, annexation of the Baltic Provinces and certain territory east of Silesia.

Both France and Russia must also pay large indemnities.

"BLAST THE GERMANS"

The Poster that made the King Laugh.

We print the poster which was displayed in the Barrow Works of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, on the occasion of the Royal visit: "Blast the Germans not by Words but by work."

Sir John French, writing on Neuve Chapelle, states:—

"Loss and waste of life can be shortened and lessened... but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary. I am confident that this is the only means."

Work and make Ammunition to Blast the Germans out of a trench and so save your pal's life."

KITCHENER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Happy Returns for Happy Recruits.

A special recruiting procession in honour of Earl Kitchener's birthday took place on June 24. Seven thousand Territorials of the various Battalions of the London Regiment marched from outside the Houses of Parliament around the South-Western area and returned to Trafalgar-square, where a big meeting was held.

Three bands supplied the music for the procession, two marching in front and one behind. Scores of men walked along the pavements handing out bills, and in many cases capturing recruits. The bills appealed for five thousand men for London Territorial Regiments to fill up the gaps at the front. Every recruit who joined—and there was a large number—at once fell into his place in the ranks and wore a paper armband on which were the words in red letters: "Kitchener's Birthday Recruit."

With the troops lined up and listening to the speeches, Trafalgar-square presented an animated scene. Mr. McKenna, replying later on the debate, said as to the limit of the loan, the only figure he could put in was the maximum which would cover everything, and that would be not far short of 1,000 millions. He did not expect to get that amount, and he really did not want as much as that. As to the suggestion for increased taxation, it was far better to take one step at a time. The present generation were contributing a good deal, and they all realised if the war continued fresh taxation must be imposed.

RED CROSS FIRED ON.

Austrian Treachery Against Italy.

Verona, June 21.—While some Austrian officers have displayed chivalrous generosity towards Italian wounded, many examples of disloyalty and deception are also reported. On several occasions the white flag has been hoisted, only to induce the Italians to advance without cover, when they are fired on. Red Cross ambulances have also been repeatedly fired on.

By means of this treacherous system of warfare two Italian soldiers were killed, and one officer and several soldiers were wounded yesterday, while advancing on Rovereto.

MR. ROBERT LANSING.

(Continued from Saturday.)

My first momentary impression of an elderly man disappeared completely before I had been with him ten minutes. A man with white hair, white clothes, white shoes and a black necktie starts by looking elderly. But when you have had the chance of watching a pair of large, bright blue eyes gathering in everything in sight and disclosing nothing, when you have noted a firm, straight-lipped mouth above a square chin which does not sag at the knees—if I may use an indefensible expression which every one will understand—you get the true vision of a man young, vigorous, alert.

In manner Mr. Lansing is composure itself. He speaks without gesture, almost without moving his lips. I should describe him as impassive were it not that his smile discloses too much kindness, too much humour than ever went to the make-up of a man who was not humane and sensitive. Wants to see Ty Cobb Play Ball. "I do feel the need of exercise," said the Secretary when he had signed the last paper, "but I simply can't get any. I used to play golf every day—except Sunday, of course—but since the war began I haven't had six games, and not one since last October. I can't even spare the time to walk to the office."

"I have almost forgotten what the word vacation means, but when I did take them I used to spend a month or six weeks every year at Henderson Harbour on Lake Ontario, where I have a cottage, black bass fishing. Before I took to golf and fishing my favourite outdoor games were football and lawn tennis."

"There is one thing I'm looking forward to, and that is to see Ty Cobb play with the Detroiters when they come to Washington, for a real baseball game makes up for a good deal."

"But as a matter of fact, apart from dining out and going to the theatre once in a while, I get most of my recreation from reading. For many years my serious reading has been chiefly along the lines of political history, political science and government."

"My hobby, however, is the etymological study of the English language. I have read the whole of Chaucer four times, not so much for the matter as for the words, and I find an endless interest in going through Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.' I don't mean to say that a knowledge of the derivation of words is so very important in itself, but it has the most intimate relation, in my opinion, to the writing of good English, and by good English I mean clear, simple English written with a due regard to the precise meaning of every word you employ."

"And if you ever find time to read, apart from your nightly soporific," I asked, "to whom do you go just for mere pleasure?"

Enjoys Reading Colonial Documents.

"Well, I like Parkman and Macaulay and Thackeray and Gibbon, and some of Carlyle; but I can't say that I get more genuine enjoyment anywhere than I do in the Colonial Documents of New York, especially when they deal with the 'Iroquois' Indians, in whose history I have always felt the greatest interest."

It was getting late. I felt that nothing but the extreme courtesy of my companion prevented him from showing how bored he was. I would try a humorous story before putting my last question.

"Did you ever meet Mr. Gladstone?" I inquired.

"Never," said Mr. Lansing.

"Perhaps you will allow me to tell you rather a good story about him; it is a clever piece of characterisation, though I can't think what brings it to my mind at this moment."

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 21.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.
T. T. from the Chinese Consul of Penang \$15,000.00.
T. T. from Samarang \$4,000.00.
T. T. from Kuala Lumpur \$3,000.00.
T. T. from the Chinese merchants of Lumpur \$2,044.39.
Mr. Tse Mong Chi \$1,000.00.
Per Mr. Lau Ying Wai of the Kwan Tak Girls School of Tain Shan in Heungshan District \$34.20.
Chinese staff, relatives and friends of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. \$417.20.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Quinhon \$300.00.
20 Subscribers of \$10 each \$200.00.
Per Mr. Frank Smith of the Kongmoon Customs Standard Oil Co. of New York \$100.00.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. \$100.00.
28 Subscribers of \$3 each \$84.00.
The following subscribed, \$50.00:—Cheong Lee Company, Kongmoon Customs Club, Mr. Frank Smith.
12 subscribers of \$4.14 each 49.68.
9 subscribers of \$5.00 each 45.00.
Kung Shan Tong \$41.42.
4 subscribers of \$10 each 40.00.
9 subscribers of \$4 each 36.00.
4 subscribers of \$8.29 each 33.16.
4 subscribers of \$8.28 each 33.12.
Subscribers of \$19.70 and \$11.15 30.85.
10 subscribers of \$3.00 each 30.00.
Kowloon Customs outstations 28.00.
The following subscribed \$25:—Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. W. H. McKay, J. E. Harshorn, G. Wittsack.
Chung Hing Tong, \$24.88.
12 subscribers of 1.66 each 19.92.
The following subscribed \$15:—Mr. J. A. McDonald, Wong Hin Wa.
5 subscribers of 2.48 each 12.40.
Subscribers of 6.00 and 4.50, \$10.50.
1 subscriber of \$8.29.
2 subscribers of \$3.50 each 7.
8 subscribers of 83 cents each 6.64.
3 subscribers of 2.00 each 6.00.
5 subscribers of 1.00 each 5.00.
1 subscriber of 3.31.
1 subscriber of 41 cents.
Already acknowledged \$393,042.24.
Total \$420,871.59.

Mr. Lansing bowed permissively. "It has at least the merit of shortness," I continued. "A certain man was asked why he had such a profound contempt for Mr. Gladstone, seeing that that eminent orator and statesman was undoubtedly a man of conscience. 'That's just the trouble with him,' replied the man, 'for his conscience instead of being his guide is his accomplice.'"

I gathered my notes together, thanked the Secretary of State for his patience, shook hands with that smiling and imperturbable official, and turning at the door saw a white head and a black necktie bending over a tray of papers each with a little red tag attached to it.—M. Allayne Ireland in the *New York World*.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST, 9 1915.

AVIATION AT SHATIN.

CHINESE FLYING MAN'S EXHIBITION.

Captain Tom Gunn's Successful Flights.

If local European enthusiasm did not reach its possible maximum over the flying exhibitions given by the well-known Chinese aviator Captain Tom Gunn on Saturday and Sunday, there could be no room for doubt as to how the Chinese regarded it. On Saturday there was the counter-attraction offered by the gymkhana, but yesterday huge crowds, containing a fair sprinkling of Europeans, assembled at Shatin. Some idea as to the number of people present may be gained from the fact that the railway alone took from three to four thousand people from Hongkong and Kowloon, on the second day.

From a flying man's point of view Saturday was undoubtedly the better day of the two, and even that was none too favourable. Nevertheless the airman succeeded in making five flights, and, on one of these, he rose to a height of 5,800 feet. After the second flight he intimated his willingness to take a passenger, and a local boy Scout, a son of Mr. Cooke of the King Edward Hotel, was the first volunteer. The little lad far from showing any sign of fear made it quite clear that he was out for enjoyment; and the good time which he had, inspired others with confidence—so much so that the next to accept Gunn's offer was a Chinese lady, and she was followed by a Chinese doctor.

Yesterday the currents were even less promising than on Saturday and it was feared by the spectators that the airman would not "go up." Gunn, however, was not to be daunted, and he entered upon a lengthy flight, eventually rising to a height only three hundred feet less than his record of the previous day. He remained for some three quarters of an hour in the air, following, for some distance, the long crest of the hill range, and then launching out towards the railway. In spite of the cross currents he hit the water as lightly as a bird. His second flight was a shorter one but, like its predecessors, it evoked the warmest admiration and applause.

Among the many interested spectators was Mr. Li Sur, private secretary to H. E. General Lung Chai-kwong, who brought a letter from the Governor General enclosing a handsome subscription towards the joint funds (the Overseas Aircraft and Floods Funds) with His Excellency's regrets at his being unable to be present.

The general impression is that Captain Gunn has more than proved himself an expert and intrepid flier, and Hongkong people will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing him in the air again.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

During the week ended August 7, there has been one case of plague in Victoria and six outside, all fatal and all Chinese. There was but one case of diphtheria, fatal and Chinese. Of enteric fever there were seven cases, three in Victoria; two were Japanese, one British and the rest Chinese—one was imported and one was fatal. There was one case of puerperal fever, Chinese, not fatal, and one case of small-pox, Chinese, fatal, not in Victoria.

The Health of Mrs. Dewar. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. J. Dewar, of Kaituma, arrived in Hongkong by the ss. Yasaka Maru, and, on arrival, the health of Mrs. Dewar was such as it was thought advisable to send her to the Peak Hospital, we are informed.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 9, 1914.

French Enter Alsace. It is reported from Paris that the French have occupied Vio and Moven Vio, in Alsace-Lorraine.

Official Press Bureau. An official Press Bureau is being established to-day to supply Naval and Military news.

Relief of Distress. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Treasurer of the National Relief Fund, makes an eloquent appeal for funds for the relief of distress occasioned by the war.

Italy Refuses to Fight. Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that extraordinary Austro-German pressure continues to seek to induce Italy to fight, but she has firmly refused, rejecting promises of territorial aggrandisement and pointing out that the nation would not permit war with England and France. Despite restrictive measures, demonstrations are taking place everywhere in Italy. Speeches acclaim the union of the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

Martial Law at Home. The House of Commons has passed a Bill subjecting the country to martial law, though not including the death sentence, on persons communicating with the enemy, interfering with the means of communication etc.

In the Midst of Peace. The Kaiser, in a Proclamation, says:—"In the midst of peace our enemies have surprised us. We will resist to the last breath of man and horse, and fight out the struggle, even against a world of enemies."

German Cavalry Division Practically Annihilated. Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that a German Cavalry Division succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, when it was fallen on by Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

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CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

Amount acknowledged to 24th July 1915...	\$5,931.68
Mr. J. H. Woolcott...	5.00
Mr. F. G. Booke, Contribution for July...	15.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hooper,	5.00
	5956.68
Amount expended by wire including order by wire of the 3rd inst.	5,939.41

Balance in hand..... 17.27
Subscribers will be pleased to know that another Consignment has been forwarded which makes the total to date—1,205,000 Cigarettes and 3,504 lbs Plug Tobacco.

Many acknowledgments have been received from our friends at the Front and in the Trenches who are fighting our battle, thanking the generous donors for their great kindness and as will be seen the balance in hand is small, further subscriptions will be thankfully received.

GEO. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Received with Thanks. We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a parcel of books and magazines forwarded by Mr. G. Alan Dutton for the use of the local troops.

Photographs of the Flying at Shatin. Mee Cheung succeeded in getting some excellent photographs of Captain Tom Gunn's flights at Shatin on Saturday and Sunday.

MARINE COURT.

Coxswain Fined for Refusing to Stop.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Chan Kit Tong, master of steam launch Lee Heung, who was defended by Mr. B. C. Faithful, was charged by P. C. Edward Wills, with unlawfully failing to ease the engines of his vessel when passing through the entrance of the Yaumati Refuge at 9.30 p.m., and with unlawfully carrying 15 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the harbour on the 3rd inst. P. C. Wills said he was on duty at 9.30 p.m., on August 3 when he saw the defendant coming through the Typhoon Refuge entrance going towards Hongkong. He called to the defendant to stop by flashing his light, but no notice was taken of the call and the launch proceeded at full speed through the entrance. Witness went straight alongside the Yaumati Ferry Wharf and found out that the vessel that had left was the Lee Heung.

Chan Kit Tong, coxswain of the launch, said he was running from Yaumati to Hongkong, and was going through the entrance at 9.30 p.m., and had put his engines to half speed in order to be going at a speed not exceeding two knots when actually going through the entrance. He noticed a light flash and knew it was the police launch, so he waited a while, and then resumed his journey. Wong Yau corroborated.

P. C. Wills said he was about a hundred yards south west of the entrance, when he saw the launch and pulled hard towards her but could not get near her. He did not call out but only flashed his light.

There was no attempt to stop. His Worship found the defendant guilty of the first charge and fined him \$25 or in default fourteen days' hard labour, while the other charge was adjourned until Wednesday at 11 a.m.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. State.

Resignations. Sapper E. A. Hyndman is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7.8.15.

Signalling. Provided that sufficient members signify their wish to join, classes of instruction in signalling for members of units other than the Right Section M. G. Co. and the Signalling Section will be held as follows:— Morse Lamp Class. Under Sgt. Major Blair. Mondays & Wednesdays 9 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. at Murray Parade Ground. Semaphore Flag Class. Under Sgt. Silas. Mondays & Wednesdays 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Morse Flag Class. Under Corpl. Lawrence. Tuesdays & Thursdays, 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Names of candidates should be sent to Officers Commanding Companies or Sections at once, to be forwarded to Headquarters.

Parades. Parades for Tuesday, 10th inst.—5.30 p.m. R. enite of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Squad Drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sgt. Major Hieby. 5.30 p.m. All recruits (including latest joined) of Right Section M. G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad Drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, at Headquarters.

Details. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 12th inst. Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The New Civil Governor. Chang Ming-shi, the new Civil Governor, arrived in Canton on the 5th and assumed control of his office the following day. He has made no changes in the personnel of the subordinate officials, reserving such considerations for a future date. It is indicative of the times and manners to say that he brought with him an escort of two regiments from Kwang-si.

New Kwangtung Hospital. Kwangtung is about to build a \$50,000 hospital in the Old City. Ex-Governor Li subscribed \$10,000 for that purpose and the remainder of the necessary funds has been raised. Dr. Loui Yau, whose medical knowledge was obtained in America, has been appointed Medical Superintendent. The present Police Hospital on the Bund will be abolished and the patients cared for in the new hospital.

Strike at the Mint. On the 5th the workmen at the Canton mint went out on a strike. Their complaint is that, during the flood, their pay was stopped while that of their overseers went on as usual. They strengthen their demand by saying that the workmen in the Electric Co., the Water Works, and the Telephone Exchange did not lose any time.

Tai Sha Tau's Boast. Although Shamen had about five feet of water during the flood, it is officially announced that at Tai Sha Tau there was but five inches of water on July 14 and three inches on the following day. On all other days there was no water at all. Even at that, it has been decided to raise the general level a foot higher in the hope of thus being forever safe from floods.

Monopolists and Taxation. Several of the Canton merchants who have acquired monopolies of certain lines of trade have either resigned or begged to be allowed to pay no taxes for a time since the flood. Business conditions were pretty badly demoralized and it will be some time before they are normal again.

ousting the Germans.

Enemy Capital in Russia Sequestered.

Petrograd, June 21.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the Petrograd Electric Light Company, founded in 1886, is worked with German capital, and that the management of the company shall be taken over by the Russian Government.

A similar decision has been taken with regard to the Electro-Paredatcha Company, of Moscow. The Council of Ministers has approved the new regulation in regard to the passports of foreign subjects. In addition to the visa of the Russian authorities, a photograph of the owner and certificate of origin must be appended.

Crown Land Sale.

This afternoon at the P.W.D. inland Lot No. 2,138, Conduit Road was offered for public auction and was bought at the upset price, of \$4,208, by Mr. A. R. Haven for Mr. Limoke Yip. The annual crown rent is \$104.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night, Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Wright. On duty to-morrow night, Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churehill. On duty 11th inst., No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty, and four members of Signalling Section. Officer on duty, Capt. Scott. Orderly Officer until 12th inst., Lieut. Dinby. Orderly Sergeant until 12th inst., Sergt. Silas.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Loos.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauveuve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 23—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 25—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 6—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Bruges.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warray ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

NOTICE

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

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Bain H Murray
Bellino, Mrs E R
Bouman G C
Baring J H
Bridges H
Bell P N
Cheatham H
D'Almada Castro
Mr & Mrs
D'Almada Castro
Miss
D'Almada Castro
Master
Dowley W A
Duffy Miss M E
Davis Mr & Mrs F E
Ehrenfeld H E
French Capt & Mrs
E M
French Master
Fitzwilliams D G H
Falconer Mr & Mrs
F J
Gould Mr & Mrs J
Gibb J
Goodrich V
Goodrich C L
Hale Mr & Mrs B
Hodge W J
Hewitt Hon M E A
Hill W
Hannibal Mr & Mrs
W A
Horne R
Hamilton Mr & Mrs
J A
Howitt C

Kingsclere Hotel.
Fielder B E
Elkins Miss D
Forbes Mr & Mrs A
Forbes A
Fulder B E
Harden A
Hicks G W
Logan W
Luthra H van G J
Nixon F C

Grand Hotel.
Allen Mr & Mrs
Anker J C
Collin H
Crew A B
Dunbar A
LeDuc
Grant J
James B
Johnson W
Johnson C
Kleiver A
Leur C W
Lockey W H

Peak Hotel.
Amory R St
Anderson Mrs
Arnott Mrs
Bacon Rev & Mrs
Bath Mr & Mrs
Bell Mrs W H
Bowdler Mrs
Carmichael Mr & Mrs
Mrs H F
Cartwright H A
Campbell Mrs W M
Cary F W
Clare G
Casulli Mr & Mrs D
C
Doirow Miss
Coulson A
Darling Col R E
Faulstich Major
Fulter Denman
Fulton Mr & Mrs
Fulton Miss
Giffin Miss
Gibby
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hansen W J
Hind B A
Hogg Mrs
Howard Misses
Hammond Capt
Howard Mrs
Jenkins Mrs

Carlton Hotel.
Bryson Dr & Mrs P J
Campbell J P
Copley J
Copley N C
Copley C C
Davis Mr & Mrs R
Edwards Rev & Mrs
A J T
Fro Mrs G & child
Fletcher Miss W
Feith E C H
Fulcher W G
Gordon Mrs
Hall Mr & Mrs
Hosball Dr J

King Edward Hotel.
Almond Mrs R
Beal Mrs
Beale
Black A
Budge W
Chang Mr & Mrs
Chambers Mr & Mrs
Cooke F L
Cooke Master G M & Penning A L
J F
Course A
Dunkworth
Dutton Mr & Mrs G
A
Eason W T
Gee Mr & Mrs
Foy Mrs A
Fyfe A A
Fritz O
Hastill P K
Hastill F R
Hosking A
Hunter Mr & Mrs J
Jackson Mr & Mrs
Joseph J
Kales T H
Keay W E
Lambert Mrs
Laurens Mr & Mrs
C

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NOTICE

KOWLOON CANTON

RAILWAY.

(British Section.)

Capt. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

SEATIN—August 7th and 8th.

Special Trains will leave Kowloon at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 p.m. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE.

On August 7th and 8th the train leaving Kowloon at 5.15 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 5.30 will be cancelled.

The express train leaving Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. will set down passengers at Tai Po, Fanling or Sheung Shui on notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving Kowloon at 11.25 and 2.12 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 3.00 will not stop at Shatin.

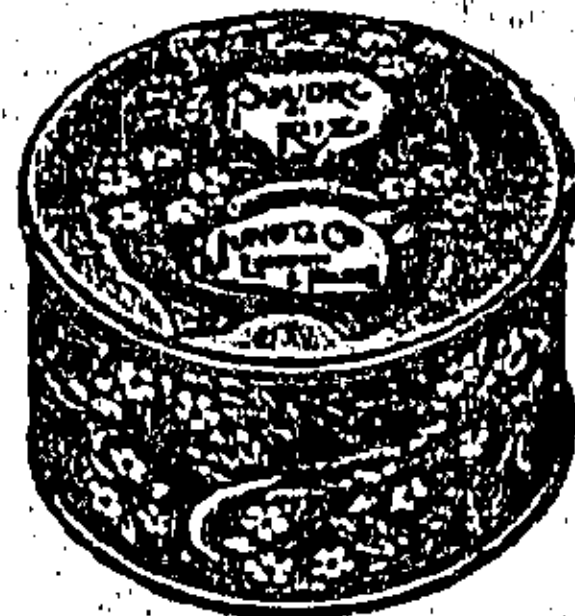
The train timed to leave Shum Chun at 3.10 and arrive at Kowloon at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58 p.m.

By order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 5th August, 1915.

WHITEAWAY'S SUMMER SALE

Bargains in all Departments.

Have you tried Our "OATMEAL" Soap at 17 Cts. per Cake.



JUNOT'S
POUDRE DE RIZ

The boxes are slightly soiled, Rachel, Natural and White.

Usual Price 65 cts.
Sale Price 50 cts.



YARDLEY'S
LAVENDER WATER SOAP.

6 small Cakes in a box. Very pleasant for use in the hot Weather.

Usual Price \$1.75

Sale Price \$1.50



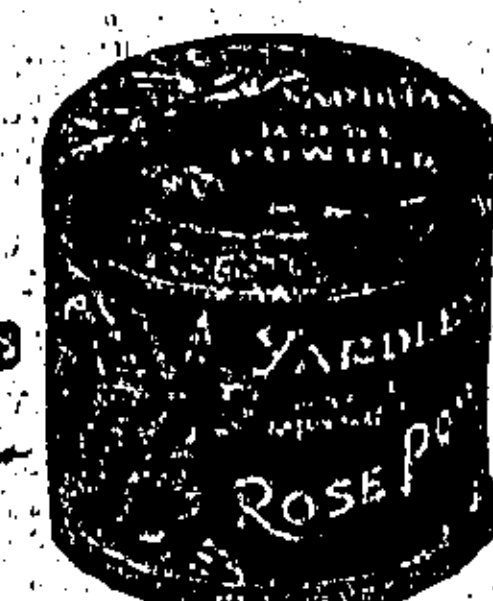
THE MILITARY RAZOR.

By Ford and Medley, Sheffield.

Exceptional Value.

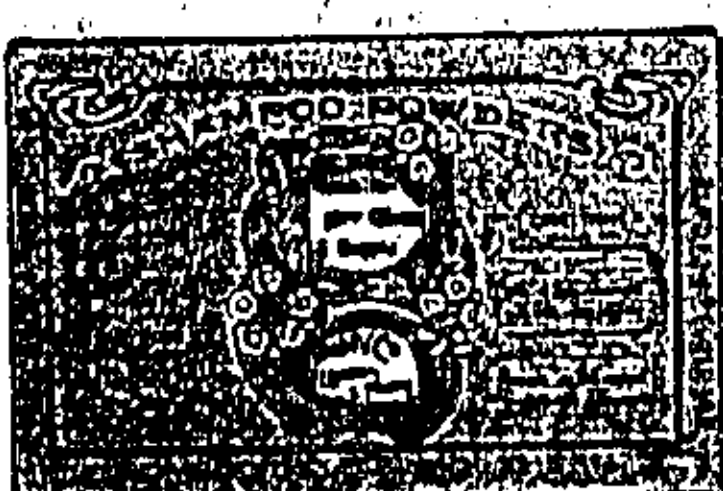
Usual Price \$1.35

Sale Price \$1.20



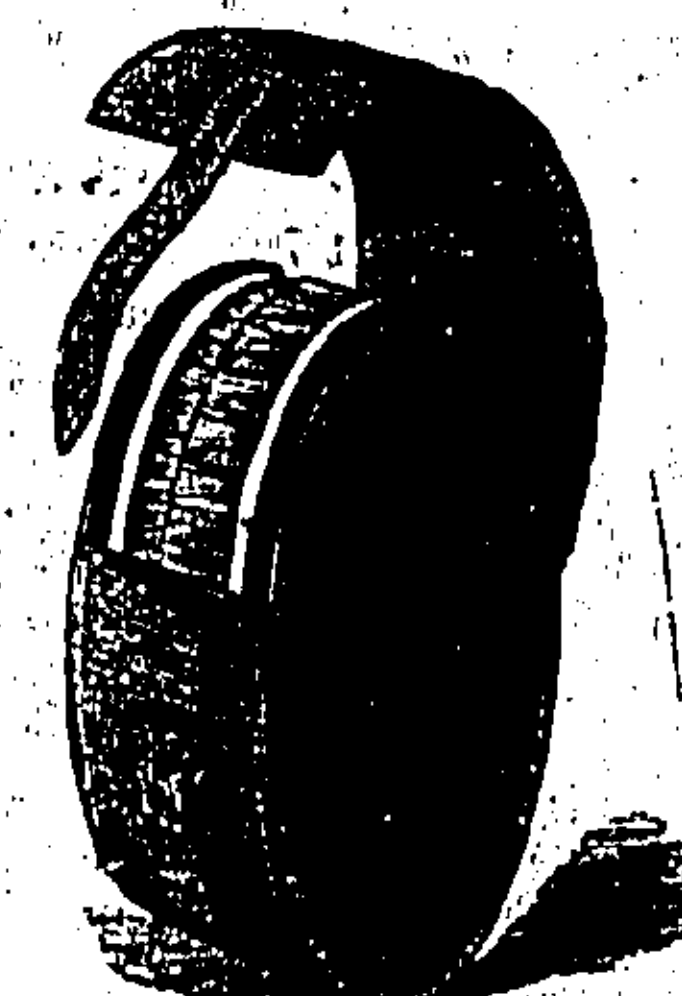
YARDLEY'S
ROSE OR VIOLET
POWDER.

In tins with a small puff.
Usual Price 45 cts.
Sale Price 40 cts.



JUNOT'S
SHAMPOO POWDERS.

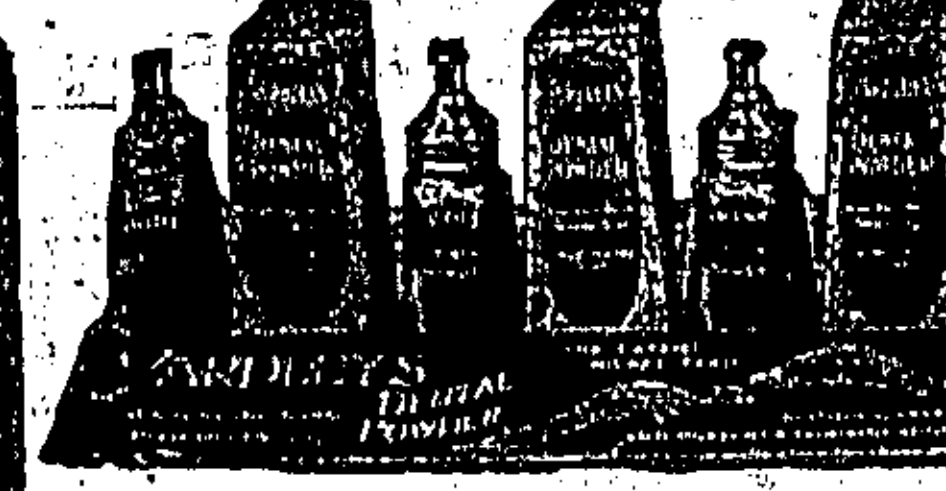
7 in a box.
Usual Price 70 cts.
Sale Price 60 cts. a box.



MILITARY BRUSHES.

The leather cases are slightly shop soiled.
Strong backed brushes with white bristles.

Usual Price \$2.50
Sale Price \$1.95



YARDLEY'S
DENTAL POWDER.

In patent topped tins.
Usual Price 60 cts.
Sale Price 50 cts.



CLEARING LINE
OF PERFUMES.

Many different scents

Usual Price \$1.50

Sale Price \$1.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that I am resuming business as a Stock and Share Broker on my own account as from August 1st.

W. G. WORCESTER,
16, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong.

31st July, 1915.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. Dudley Vaughan Stevenson to sign our firm name as a Partner from the First day of August, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON
AND HARSTON.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE. MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 33 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street) west of Central Market. Telephone No. 512.

NOTICE.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 8th July, 1915.

NOTICES

HILL'S IMPERIAL

(VIRGINIA CIGARETTE)

IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD FOR

\$1.30 per 100.

BADMINTON MIXTURE

\$1.00 per 1/4 lb. tin.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of The Flood, Monk-Head Hill, Wanchow, July, 1915.

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COMMERCIAL.

Tea.

Advices from Hankow to June 19 report additional settlements of first crop tea of 27,000 half chests, ranging from Tls. 314 for inferior whole leaf Shantung to Tls. 60 for choice Ichang. Further arrivals of Ichang were estimated at 4,300 half chests. The arrival of second crop Ningchows began as early as June 19, but very few were shown until a week later, when fine to finest realized Tls. 45, the small supply of this grade soon advanced prices Tls. 2; quality is barely up to the average and compares unfavourably with last year's crop. Settlements amounted to 12,800 half chests at Tls. 41 to Tls. 484 for Ningchows, and Tls. 30 to Tls. 45 for Monings and Kinkiang packings. Second crop Keemuns were produced on a much larger scale than in previous years, 14,000 half chests have already arrived, of which 12,000 realized Tls. 42 to Tls. 49. The quality is better than last year but not up to the standard of first crop teas at a similar cost. Second crop Hankow teas began arriving on June 27, and opened at Tls. 34 for a Wunkai, against Tls. 16 last year. A settlement of Nibkasee followed at Tls. 36, and Towyuen at Tls. 44, against last year Tls. 21 for a much better Towyuen. Settlements continued for a time on this basis, but at the close showed signs of weakness. Quality generally is inferior to that of last year, and the proportion of rough stalky teas is unusually large. Besides the unattractive appearance of the leaf, there is considerable evidence of rain damage. Prices paid since the opening were as follows:—Towyuens Tls. 40 to Tls. 46; Onfaas Tls. 30 to Tls. 46; Chong-sowkai Tls. 40 to Tls. 46; Oopacks Tls. 33 to Tls. 41; Onnams Tls. 33 to Tls. 40; Shuhtams Tls. 32 to Tls. 35; and broken leaf teas Tls. 28 to Tls. 31. Arrivals 126,000 half chests, and settlements amount to 103,000 half chests. The total crop is estimated at 250,000 half chests.

Rubber.

Messrs. Guthrie & Co.'s report on the Singapore rubber market of July 14, gives the following details:—The promise of high prices indicated by the exceptional demand experienced last week and the further rise advised from the other side was not fulfilled at the sale held to-day, values generally being lower than at the last auction. The highest price paid for fine ribbed smoked sheet was \$137, a decline of \$3. Fine pale crepe touched \$140 but this figure was paid for one lot only the average value being about \$136. Plain smoked sheet was \$1 down at \$120. The only grade to show any improvement was unsmoked sheet, \$128 being paid for this description. The lower grades with the exception of bark crepe shared in the general depression. Among the scraps, pressed and loose marked declined \$2 and \$7 respectively while virgin was unchanged. The quantity catalogued viz: 270 tons was easily a record but only about 100 tons changed hands. The following was the course of values:—

In S'pore, stg equivalent, lent per lb. \$ in London

Sheet fine
ribbed
smoked...135-137 2/7 2/7
" fair to
good
ribbed
smoked...127-133 2/5 2/7
" plain
smoked...127-129 2/5 2/6
" unsmoked
ed...128-128 2/4 2/5
Crops fine pale 135-140 2/7 2/8
" good
pale...128-134 2/5 2/7
" fine
brown...126-129 2/5 2/6
" good
brown...121-125 2/5 2/5
" dark...118-121 2/3 2/4
" bark...104-118 2/8 2/3
Soap virgin...36-102 1/9 2/0
" pressed...99-100 1/11 2/-
" loose...82-79 1/7 1/8

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$830 b. £76 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	830	790	£2 3/4 - 5/- bonus at ex 1/1914 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	377 1/2 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	377 1/2	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	169 1/2 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$930 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$930	\$855	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	
Fire Insurance.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$157 1/2 b.	20,000	\$500	20	160 July	140 Oct.	157 1/2	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$400 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	400	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C.M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	40 cts. b. x the re-	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1908
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14. Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$149 1/2 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	152	96	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$88 1/2 n.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	89 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 1/2 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$132 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$46 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30/- b.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$4.00 b.	200,000	\$1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	30/- b.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$79 sa.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$75 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$55 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 Jan.	50 Dec.	55	49 cum div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92 b.	38,000	\$100	all	168 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 b.	13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110 sa.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.30 sa. b.	160,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$102 b. x div.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$170 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$7.40 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$14.60 b.	75,000	\$10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14.60	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$8 1/2 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$101 sa.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	10,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 b.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$7.70 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 sa.	40,000	\$70	6	39 June	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$4 sa.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$45 1/2 sa.	60,000	\$70	all	49 Jan.	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	22 Apr.	27	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$28 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	77 Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	\$10 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.20 b.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2 July	77 Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$38 1/2 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	80 cts.
Do (New)	\$10 cts. b.	60,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	None
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.00 b. x div.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/4 b.	50,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	80 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 9 AUG., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 9th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong
T/T 1/9	Demand Bombay 133 9 % prem.
Demand 1/9 1/16	T/T Calcutta 133	On Saigon 84
30 d/s 1/9 1/8	Demand Calcutta 133	On Bangkok 88
60 d/s 1/9 3/16	T/T San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/2 Buying
4 m/s 1/9 1/4	Demand Manila 85 1/2	4 m/s L/G 1/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2	T/T Java 105 1/2	4 m/s D/P 1/9 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Marks Nom.	30 d/s S'ey & M. 1/9 1/2
T/T Singapore 75	Demand Germany Nom.	30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/2
T/T Japan 85 1/2	T/T France 2.35	4 m/s Marks Nom.
T/T India 132 1/2	Demand Paris 235 1/2	4 m/s France 2.46
Demand India 133		6 m/s France 2.51

Gold Leaf per tael \$59
Sovereign \$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver ready 22 7/16
forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20
Chinese 10 \$20
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 1/4
Hongkong 10 \$9 1/4

NOTICE

A "NUTRAL" BEER.

NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

BREWED BY THE WORLD-FAMED

NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES
COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Compradores and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.



BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY, LONDON.

CALCUTTA, MANILA.

CANTON, PANAMA.

CEBU, PEKING.

COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW, SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.

Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Aomori, Hankow, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchon, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at:—

Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchon, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

BANKERS.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2

—£15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

August 6, 9.45 p.m.
A Wellington message states that the National Ministry includes Mr. Myers as Minister of Munitions and Supplies.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

Aug. 7, 4.10 a.m.
The steamer Midland Queen has been sunk. The crew were for 72 hours in open boats, without food, before being rescued. The engineer's wife and a child 18 months' old were in one of the boats.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

Aug. 7, 4.10 a.m.
The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent states that the Pope is about to take a new step in favour of peace, invoking especially the co-operation of neutral countries.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AIRSHIP FIGHT.

August 7, 5.00 a.m.
A communique from Rome states there is nothing important on any front, but the Italians have progressed somewhat on the Carso plateau, taking 160 prisoners.
An Italian airship bombed the camps around Lake Doserdo and another bombed the Opera Railway. On returning it was attacked by an Austrian seaplane, which dropped three incendiary bombs from above. The airship's fire put the seaplane to flight. Both airships returned undamaged.

HONOUR AND BRUTALITY.

British and German Methods Contrasted.

New York, June 25.—Two American newspapers are divided in their views as to the latest British Note. Most of them regard it, in the language of the Herald, as "pretty convincing." The Press (an Opposition newspaper) says: "The trouble is that Washington tried to carry water on both shoulders. Because the Government had to write Notes of protest to Berlin, it must, to show impartiality, write Notes of protest to Downing-street. Because we had a genuine grievance, in fact frightful grievances, against von Tirpitz's submarines, we must manufacture spurious grievances against the British prize courts."

The New York World, which is usually supposed to reflect the sentiments of the Administration at Washington, says: "If the United States cannot command respect in Great Britain, what reason have we to hope for consideration in Germany?"

New York, June 25.—The Evening Sun, commenting to-night upon the British Memorandum, points out that England does not insist upon any new privileges. "In striking at her enemy she has promised, and has exercised, a strict regard for the lives of non-combatants as well as for the safety of goods, even those which are contraband. Altogether,

she has displayed a novel desire to safeguard the interests of neutrals, relinquishing, to all intents and purposes, her rights of confiscation.
"Germany, on the other hand, demands the right of slaughter and destruction, in which friend and foe are equally imperilled. Combatants and non-combatants, men, women, and children at the breast, are the legitimate victims of their frightfulness, and the property of combatants and neutrals alike is subject to ruthless destruction without judgment and without warning on the heavy and baughty word of a hot-headed raider who is gambling with his life against the opportunity for savage cruelty."

Another Pirate Honoured.
Amsterdam, June 19.—The German official Reichsanzeiger announces that Lieut. Captain Baron von Berckheim, who is the commander of a German submarine, has been awarded the Knight's Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern with swords. The reason for the decoration is not stated.

All Aches and Pains must go and go quickly when you rub in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It is the enemy of Pain. It stops headache, earache, backache. It relieves lameness, sprains, strains, swellings, lame neck, crick in the back, neuralgia, rheumatism. All external aches and pains MUST GO when you rub in Little's Oriental Balm. Try it and prove it.

Sold at 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.



AN IDEAL DRINK FOR
SUMMER MONTHS

WHITEAWAY'S
CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE & SON
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Italy and her Colonies through Egypt is resumed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Literature embossed for the use of the blind may be transmitted to the United Kingdom at the rate of 2 cents per 3 oz. The Maximum Weight for this class of matter is 16 lb. and any packet weighing between 20 oz. and 6 lb. will be forwarded at the uniform rate of 20 cents.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station:—

INWARD. OUTWARD.
Polynesia. Mexico City
Fath. Siberia
Tjmanook

MAILS DUE.

Negapatam, Amzone, 9th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Bangkok—Per SEKULE, 9th inst, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, North China Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S., South America, Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada Europe via Siberia U. PER KOREA, 10th August, 11 a.m.
(Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 14th Aug. 10th inst. 11 a.m.)
Fort Bayard & Halphong—Per HUK, 10th inst. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, & N. China—Per TELAMON, 10th Aug. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per YASAKA M., 10th Aug. 11 a.m.
Bangkok—Per PROMETHEUS, 10th inst. 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 10th Aug. 130 p.m.
Philippine Is.—TAMING, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, U. Kingdom via Canada—Per AWA M., 2nd Aug. 3 p.m.
Straits—Per ONSANG, 10th inst. 3 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per LAING-CHOW, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per AMAZONE, 10th inst. 3 p.m.
(Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 14th inst.)
(Shanghai & N. China—Per HANGSANG 10th inst. 5 p.m.)

WEDNESDAY, 11th August.

Straits—Per ONSANG, 11th inst. 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12th Aug.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per MISHIMA M., 12th inst. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—SINXIANG, 12th Aug. 5 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 11th August.)

FRIDAY, 13th August.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HEI-CHOW, 13th Aug. 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 13th inst. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Aug.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 13th inst. at 5 p.m. Per MALTA, 14th p.m. Per Printed Matter and Sample 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17th August.

Philippine Is., Australia, New and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per HITACHI MARU, 17th Aug. 10 a.m.
Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Aug. 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

Shanghai, N. China Japan via Hong Victoria, & Vancouver U. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONTEAGLE, 8th Sept. 11 a.m.
(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Sunday, 11th Sept.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Manang, Br. s.s. 1643, G. N. Alcock, 9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst.; Wood—J. M. & Co.
Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,679, J. Yamawaki, 9th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,231, D. R. Davies, 9th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 31st inst. Rice—B. & S.

Telemon, Br. s.s. 2,842, G. W. Long, 8th inst.—Liverpool, 26th ult., Gen.—B. & S.
Lokrang, Br. s.s. 997, D. W. Ritchie, 8th inst.—Hobart, 7th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 8th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—D.L. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Pennerfather, 7th inst.—Manila, 4th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Felching, Chinese s.s. 997, B. Baine, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—C.M.S. Co.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 7.

Sabine Rickmers & Palsenbank City of Bremen for London via Manila, Marseilles for Canton, Wimbledan for Yokohama via Kobe, Shenai for Shanghai, Foochow for Singapore, Daijin Maru for Swatow, Eastern Maru for via Shanghai, Rangoon Maru for via Hongkong, Langchow for Canton, Holynesian for Marseilles via Saigon, Telemachus for Singapore.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Aug. 9.

Tjmanook for Muke, Daijin Maru for Karatu, Anhui for Shanghai, Pathan for Valdivia via Hongkong, Haitan for Tourane via Hongkong, Rangoon Maru for via Shanghai, Eastern Maru for via Hongkong, Jade for Hongkong via Pakhoi, Luchow for Canton, Tosa Maru for Kobe via Singapore, Kwanglo for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Felching from Shanghai—Mr. Ellis,
Per s.s. Haitan from Swatow—See, Mr. & Mrs. Whitmarsh, Mr. & Mrs. Iwamoto, Master W. J. Iwamoto.
Per s.s. Luchow from Shanghai—Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. John Jones, G. G. Gowan, G. H. Gowan, Master Beadot.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Novara from London, July 6—A. A. Smeaton, A. Walker.
Per s.s. Maloja from London July 10—W. L. Anderson, W. Fletcher, Master P. Fletcher.
Per s.s. Yasaka Maru from London—Miss I. Walheim, Man Kam-lo, O. Miller, K. U. Yip, P. H. Weston, S. K. Tan.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June, 1915.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June, 1915.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June, 1915.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Flindon Haddocks, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 12.10—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and decreased moderately at all other stations reporting this morning. A depression probably covers S. Japan and the Loochoos.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy generally.
2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos. The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register. 9th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a. 29.52 70 96 nw 1 b
Nemuro 6a. 29.53 75 77 nw 4 cv
Sakodate. 29.49 72 75 ene 3 o
Tobio. 29.39 81 87 sw 2 c
Kochi. 29.47 85 91 sw 1 c
Nagasaki. 29.41 79 84 0 b
Soma Is. 29.45 73 0 o
Choshi. 29.47 82 wsw 0 o
Kashima. 29.49 84 wsw 3 o
Yokohama. 29.46 84 wsw 5 o
Yokohama. 29.49 83 91 s 2 b
Hokkaido. 29.50 84 85 wsw 4 o
Gap Rock. 29.51 wsw 5 o
Macao. 29.58 81 94 sw 2 b

Wanchow. 29.50 84 77 sw 6 b
Phu Lien. 29.54 86 80 4 b
C. S. J. 29.74 70 sw 2 o
Amoy. 29.55 78 92 4 o
Dagupan. 29.63 79 95 1 o
Manila. 29.67 83 84 sw 6 o
Legaspi. 29.67 81 89 sw 2 b
Tacloban. 29.71 77 94 0 o
Hollo. 29.72 84 81 sw 2 o
Surigao. 29.73 82 81 wsw 2 o
Lauan. 29.76 81 92 sw 3 b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, August 9.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, h line sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
6 Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Barometer. 29.58 29.56 29.57
Temperature. 89 84 90
Humidity. 76 86 70
Wind Direction. SW WSW SW
Force. 3 4 4
Weather. o c o
Rain. — — —
Highest open air temperature on the 5th 50
Lowest. — — —
H.K. Observatory, 9th Aug.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Barometer. 29.58 29.56 29.57
Temperature. 89 84 90
Humidity. 76 86 70
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C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

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Rain. — — —
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Lowest. — — —
H.K. Observatory, 9th Aug.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington. R.N.R.	about 14th Aug.	Freight & Passage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	9 a.m. 14th Aug.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	about 26th Aug.	Freight & Passage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington. R.N.R.	about 27th Aug.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN BOW PROPULSION STEAMERS.

STEAMER	TONS	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE
MONGOLIA	27000	KOREA	11th Aug. at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	27000	SIBERIA	17th Aug. at 1 p.m.
KOREA	18000	SIBERIA	31st Aug. at noon
CHINA	10200	NILE	7th Sept. at 1 p.m.
PERSIA	8000		

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

KOREA: Sailing WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA: Sailing TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila): Sailing TUESDAY, 31st Aug. at noon.
MANCHURIA: Sailing TUESDAY, 7th Sept. at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Marini, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—soft after swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to King's Buildings (Opposite Blake Pier) R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble by George William Cade Barnett at 11, The House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

The s.s. "SHIMOSA."

sailing hence on or about the 31st August.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1915.

Agents.